

William Harrison
7 Manchester Place
Lancaster

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 355.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

TO THE EARNEST NONCONFORMISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN the NONCONFORMIST CHURCHES of this country there is working an indefinable feeling of discontent and uneasiness, arising from the conviction that, on many essential points, we have departed from the Apostolical pattern. We look in vain for that freedom of speech granted originally to all subject only to proper regulation—for brotherly equality which distinguished the Church from the world—for genuine willingness by which alone the truth can be consistently sustained—and for that hearty enthusiasm which was a distinctive feature of the first Christian Churches.

But now, whilst we condemn Roman Catholics for yielding obedience to human traditions, we well know there is much in our own system as completely without warrant from Scripture as is the usurped authority of the Pope. A mischievous distinction has been drawn between the ministerial order and "lay" members. They who should show an example of humility, foster absurd notions about ordination, and call themselves "Reverend"—the Democratic element which invigorated the early Churches has given place to official prerogative—the pulpit has become the symbol of a monopoly, and the pews too often consecrate pride. Money is collected by means which Apostles would have despised, and of men whom Apostles would not have suffered—much less have asked—to give. A property qualification seems to be necessary to the Chairmanship at Anniversaries, if not also to the Membership of Committees, though the object be to proclaim a Gospel which levels in the Church all worldly distinctions.

Scripture is the sole rule whereby to judge in matters of religion; and the question to be put is, "Quo Warranto?" or, "By what authority dost thou these things?" Discussion is inevitable. Inquiries must be instituted—facts collated—opinions canvassed—and arguments sifted. No existing medium of description is available; a Periodical must therefore be devoted to this specific object. "The truth"—the whole truth—may be spoken "in love," and if spoken throughout, may be the best proof of love.

This old city, in past times, has done its duty in the work of Ecclesiastical Reform, and the habit has become hereditary amongst us, of saying what we think on important questions, whether it pleases or offends. We have, therefore, made up our minds, that if no one else will start such a periodical, we will, and when any one comes forward who can and will do it better, we will fall into the rear, and be glad to occupy a humbler post. This is our reply to those who may charge us with presumption.

A Periodical to meet this exigency will therefore appear in October, not as a permanent thing, but to do a particular work which must be done—and then cease.

Its price will be as low as possible, that its circulation may be large. Not more than 2d. per month.

In the meantime communications may be made to
J. HENRY TILLET.

Norwich, August 31st, 1852.

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THE SESSION will COMMENCE on Thursday, October 14, when Professor CLOUGH, M.A., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE at 3 o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

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Architecture—Professor Donaldson, M.I.B.A.
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Machinery (vacant).
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Geology (vacant).
Mineralogy—Professor Chapman.
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Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph. D.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Creasy, A.M.
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Jurisprudence—Professor Foster, M.A. LL.D.
Schoolmasters' Classes—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive students to reside with them, and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive borders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Four Andrews Scholarships, one of £70, one of £50, and two of £45 each, will be awarded in October next to the four best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been during the academical year immediately preceding students in the College or pupils in the school. In October, 1853, and subsequent years, the scholarships will be one of £70, and two of £45.

Williamson Prize for Practical Chemistry.—A Prize of £50 is offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the session 1852-53, and may be competed for by all Students who attend the Annual Course of Instruction in the Laboratory. It will be awarded in August, 1853, at the end of the session. Mr. Williamson has desired that it may be announced that he will probably offer similar prizes for the two following years.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

JOHN HOPPUS, Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1852.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on the 1st of October.

The Junior School will open on the 21st of September.

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TRAINING INSTITUTION, HOMERTON COLLEGE.

THE Next SESSION will Commence on the 1st of SEPTEMBER. Young Men between the ages of 18 and 30, and young women between the ages of 17 and 25 years, of decided piety, desirous of devoting themselves to the work of voluntary education in schools connected with the Board, and wishing to become candidates, may apply personally, or by letter, to
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Homerton College, Homerton, Middlesex, July, 1852.

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That while regretting the inability to meet so large a number of applications for Teachers, it hopes in future to obviate the inconvenience by increasing the number of students in the Training Institution, relying on the liberality of friends to meet the additional expense thereby incurred.

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THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 355.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

PRICE 6d.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE INCH FIRST—THE ELL AFTERWARDS.

MOST of the colonial branches of the Church of England are beginning to talk seriously about, to resolve unanimously upon, and to petition earnestly for, the right of self-government. "The churches of Montreal and Toronto, of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, the churches of Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua and Guiana, Colombo and Cape Town, Tasmania, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, New Zealand, Sydney—each and all, as though by a leading of Providence, though separated from each other by the farthest earthly boundaries, are all of one heart and of one mind, praying for the removal of those obstacles which prevent the free exercise of synodical action." So spake the Rev. Mr. Allwood, at a meeting of the clergy of the diocese, held in compliance with a circular issued by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney, on the 8th of March last, in the school-room of St. Andrew's Cathedral Church. "And who shall say," asks he, "that it is not the work of our Great Head?" The rev. gentleman was no doubt as sincere in his faith, as he was well-informed of his facts—and it is not our purpose nor our desire to question either the one or the other. But we cannot help suspecting that this simultaneous action of the various colonial churches has been brought about quite as much by human contrivance as "by a leading of Providence."

It appears to us not altogether improbable that the movements in the colonies are sympathetic with the still bolder movement already commenced at home—that a considerable section of the clergy in England have resolved upon making a vigorous push for that ecclesiastical liberty which they feel to be necessary to their work, but which they do not feel to be incompatible with their legal status and privileges—that they see the policy of driving in the thin end of the wedge first, and securing a legislative recognition of a very convenient principle for them in those cases in which the least possible objection can be urged against it—that, therefore, they have prompted their brethren in the colonies, who have comparatively little in the shape of State favour to retain or to resign, and who really suffer under some disabilities, to solicit a reasonable amount of freedom—that these colonial meetings and petitions are intended to back up Mr. Gladstone's Colonial Bishop's Bill—and lastly, that Mr. Gladstone's bill is nothing more nor less than a dexterous move for the revival in this kingdom, at no very distant period, of the life, functions, and authority, of the two Houses of Convocation. We may be mistaken, of course—but putting together this and that, the conclusion strikes us as not very unnatural or far-fetched. We fancy we might carry our conjectures somewhat further forward without any flagrant breach of the "charity which thinketh no evil"—and discover as the main-spring of this entire movement, the determination of what is called the "Church principles" party in the Establishment,

to restore the clergy to that supremacy from which Erastianism has happily deposed them.

It is certainly in the highest degree politic in them to select the colonies for the first practical efforts to carry out this design. In Canada, the Church of England holds its "clergy reserves" by so precarious a tenure, doomed as they have been again and again by the provincial legislature to secularisation, and condemned as they are by the great body of the people of all political parties, that it may be regarded as a *quasi* voluntary communion. In the other colonies mentioned in the schedule of Mr. Gladstone's bill, it receives but little from the public purse, and enjoys scarcely a shadow of legal pre-eminence. Doubtless, in every instance, there is a *quid pro quo*—some advantage derived from constitutional connexion with the Mother Church which could not be realized by them as separate bodies. But, on the whole, and looking at these colonial churches exclusively, it seems unreasonable to deny them the privilege of self-regulation. Their position and their affairs require it. The danger of conceding it to them—at least so far as colonial interests are concerned—is very trifling. They ask no super-eminence over other denominations. And little as in some, perhaps most, instances they get from the State, it does seem hard to impose on them all the disadvantages of State thralldom. The question, therefore, involving a principle pregnant with the most tremendous results, is brought forward under a guise well calculated to disarm objectors—and certainly, to the world in general, it will appear a very churlish thing to throw any impediment in the way of those who seek more freedom, and who can show good reasons for their request.

Nevertheless, we must not, in this instance, allow our feelings to run away with our judgment. The less these colonial churches have to give up in the way of State patronage and support, in order to put them upon a footing of equality, in regard to self-government, with other denominations, the more strenuously ought we to insist upon it, that the right shall not be conceded them until the proper price for it has been paid. The sacrifice we demand of them is a mere trifle—the principle involved entails consequences of incalculable moment. Self-sustentation, in its fullest sense, and self-regulation must go together. Compliance with this rule will cost the churches in the colonies very little—but surrender of it on our part will expose us to imminent peril. For how can we sanction in the colonies what we would not tolerate at home? or how, after having granted them the right of retaining a little State favour, and of escaping from all State control, could we refuse the same privilege to the clergy of the Establishment in England? Depend on it, the first concession carries with it the last. If we open the door to a foot, we shall be compelled to open it to the whole body. If we yield up our principle where there is little need, how shall we stick by it where there is much?

The real question ultimately, and by no very long process of reasoning, resolves itself into this—is it fitting we should alienate Church property from the whole people of these realms, and make it over to a sect comprehending scarcely a moiety of them? The Church of England, to which vast wealth, and great political advantages are by law attached, is, as we have often had occasion to remark, the people of England ecclesiastically considered. The institution is not that of a denomination, although it happens that a particular denomination reaps the chief, almost the exclusive benefit of it. The wealth it enjoys is national. The laws which make it what it is are imperial. Supremacy over it is secured to the rightful sovereign. We are exempt from penalties for dissent—but none of us is exempt, save by local accident, from pay. Now, to give to this Church a release from Parliamentary supervision—to transfer to the houses of Convocation the duty and right of deciding upon and managing its Ecclesiastical affairs—to indulge the clergy who advocate "Church principles" with a full realization of their desires—would be about as unjust, and not a

great deal less dangerous, than it would be to resign the Customs to the exclusive control of the Board and its officers, or to surrender the Crown Lands into the hands of the Woods and Forests department for the sole benefit of those who annually take out a license for shooting. What has the Protestant Episcopalian sect in this country done for us that we should convey to them in perpetuity several millions a year of national property? The country may choose that sect as its religious agent, and grant them, in exchange for their service, a most extravagant *ménage*—but when it comes to yielding up to them the income just as it is, and leaving them to decide what sort of work they will do, and how it shall be done, the case assumes a different and a very serious aspect.

We should be astounded at the position taken by some of our Liberal contemporaries on this question, did we not know that, in most instances, their ecclesiastical leaders are written by clergymen, and the drift of them seems reasonable to politicians who have never troubled themselves to study the bearings of ecclesiastical subjects. We confess, we view the prospect before us with some alarm—and we should do so with more, but that we are satisfied that "church principles," popular as they may be with the clergy of the Establishment, have no very extensive hold on the sympathies of the people at large. At any rate, we do think it time for our "political instructors" to speak out distinctly on this head. The *Times* has set them a good example—it should be persistently followed up. These clerical agitators make way by continual and indefatigable pushing. They are *always* at work—and to those who do not care to look on both sides of the question, it may be easily made to appear that they are seeking the redress of a real grievance. The truth must be told wherever there is opportunity—the upshot of all this clamour for self-government, is to wheedle John Bull out of an immense revenue, and place it at the irresponsible disposal of a fraternity of Anglican priests. Many who cry out for liberty do not mean this—but, undoubtedly, this is the true practical meaning of the cry.

FACTS AND OPINIONS TOUCHING CONVOCATION.

The election of proctors has terminated in every diocese. The result, upon the whole, is deemed highly favourable by those who are agitating for the restoration of synodical action. In one important archdeaconry, however—that of Winchester—the Convocationists have been defeated by nearly two to one. The following instructive history of the election appears in the leading journal, from the pen of "A Rural Dean of Hampshire":—

About three weeks ago one of the rural deaneries of Hants, of no great importance in extent of population, undertook the initiative in an attempt to return a proctor, who, to use a too common saying, should "make Convocation a reality." The person thus put forward is distinguished not more by his theological writings than by his Christian amiability—the Rev. R. C. Trench. This attempt was bold and open. Every incumbent was advertised of it. Immediately a counter-movement was determined on, and the form which it took is indicated in a declaration "that it is inexpedient, under present circumstances, that application to the Queen, on the part of Convocation, to deliberate should be made." I have reason to know that this form was considered generally as unexceptionable as it was decided. A fair issue was joined, and an appeal was made to the whole archdeaconry to decide it. The representative of this counter-movement was the Rev. J. Haygarth, rural dean, one of the oldest incumbents in the diocese, and a person of remarkable prudence, soundness of judgment, and experience. 162 incumbents assembled in the cathedral—the largest number, perhaps, ever assembled in any county—to try this issue, and it was decided in favour of the latter gentleman, or rather of the sentiment of which he was the exponent, by the relative numbers of 98 and 64. Under the wise direction of the archdeacon, who presided at the election, the subject was confined to the narrowest limits—the expediency or inexpediency of Convocation meeting, under present circumstances, to deliberate. All personality of comparative merits was prohibited—all expressions of assent or dissent, as well from considerations of the place as of the subject, pronounced inapplicable. Speeches were delivered by movers and seconders, on the one part by the Rev. A. Leifroy and Rev. T. Walpole, on the other by the Hon. and Rev. S. Best and the Rev. T. Snow, of much vigour

and good feeling; and after one or two others had spoken briefly, the votes were taken and the decision declared, the whole occupying the space of two hours. It was not in the feeling of triumph, but of thankfulness, that this result has been obtained. A solemn, kindly feeling seemed to pervade the minds of the majority. . . . It was affirmed by one of the speakers that the Church was clamorous for convocation. He was reminded by another speaker that the laity—no inconsiderable part of the Church—were quiescent, to say the least.

"A Lincoln Incumbent," "Clericus," and others, have been encouraged by the statement to call attention to the fact, that when Tractarian candidates have been returned, it is usually by "little knots of some twenty or thirty clergymen." "Clericus" writes:—

The importance of the present clerical movement in favour of Convocation can be best estimated by a comparison of the number of the clergy in a diocese with the number of those who voted at the election of proctors. Now, I find that in the diocese of Lincoln there are about 800 clergy, of whom 112 presented themselves in answer to the citation. In the diocese of Manchester there are about 400 clergy, of whom 106 took so much interest in the election as to record their votes! In Hereford there are about 330 clergy, and 56 voted. Ely has 500 clergy at the least, and 64 only were present, and voted at the election. The same results will be found in other dioceses. What, then, is the voice of the clergy respecting the revival of Convocation?—"Let well alone."

The *Guardian*—High Church organ—is holding an amicable controversy with the *Spectator* and other secular journals on the justice and expediency of conceding the claim to synodical action. The most forcible statement of the argument *contra* that we have yet seen is contained in this week's *Examiner*, under the heading,

WHAT COULD CONVOCATION DO?

The question asked is this, why should not the Church have an "Ecclesiastical Parliament?" The answer is, that such a Parliament would either proceed to discuss doctrinal questions or it would not. If it did not, it would display a timidity that would render it an object of contempt to the nation. If it did, it could discuss none of the questions which really interest the thinking part of the community. The first of these propositions is too clear to require much remark. In fact it needs no particular foresight to see that the first thing which a really active Convocation would do, would be to declare what was "the teaching of the Church" on all the points at issue between the Bishop of Exeter and Mr. Gorham. Such always has been, and such always will be, the history of such bodies. The superstition that the religion which cannot be defined by thirty-nine articles may be defined by forty, is one which nothing, so far as human experience goes, can put out of the clerical mind. We may therefore assume that an "Ecclesiastical Parliament" would not confine itself to merely administrative reforms. It must and it would admit doctrinal discussions also.

What, then, are the questions which the clergy assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber could or would debate? And what are the questions which agitate the minds of all men who really think? The members of Convocation are one and all committed to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer Book. The very question which in these days comes home to every man is precisely the one which they have assumed. Is there any, and if so what, authority or truth in the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer Book? Convocation would have to confine itself to the question, what is the meaning of what the Church says about the Sacraments, about the Trinity, about the Bible, about Inspiration, about the Church itself? The world outside Convocation is asking whether it is any consequence what the Church says about these questions. Convocation would be eager upon the settlement of all the various shades of dogmatic theology. Society is eager to know to what extent dogmatic theology may be proved to be a human invention, which might be safely and advantageously dispensed with. Suppose a member of Convocation were to propose the question whether the propositions forming the Athanasian Creed are anything more than one of several sets of deductions which might be drawn from some few texts, could he expect any other reception than that which a mad dog meets with in Fleet-street?

Yet it is too late to try to "put down" questions like these. Their discussion by some of our ablest living writers have won for them a place in literature. They find mention in the lectures of bishops. Even the University of Oxford has had to witness with dismay, and to deprecate by fire in the absence of faggots, the hysterical explosions produced by them in the mind of one of her members. Leaving out the Prince of Denmark in *Hamlet* would be nothing to leaving out questions of this kind in Convocation. Such conduct could only be compared to that of a school debating-club, in which criticism, politics, theology, and morality being taboed, the members indemnify themselves by exchanging personal abuse over the printing of their report, or the shape of their ballot-box.

We express no opinion ourselves upon the momentous topics involved, though we have no fears for the cause of truth or of Christianity from their discussion. But if ever they are discussed with a view to the practical reformation of the Church, they must be discussed under auspices very different from those under which any Convocation could meet. They are subjects not for a constitutional, but for a revolutionary, a constituent assembly. They are questions to be settled once for all, in their relation to practical life and practical institutions; and then to be left to take their own place in each man's conscience. "Strike once and strike no more," should be the motto of all Church reformers. Settle the articles, the principles of action once for all, and then go on with the work to be done. A chronic disputation upon such questions would be enough to unsettle all faith whatever. A chronic disputation alongside of such questions, a disputation upon matters which cannot be fairly discussed until after their settlement, would resemble nothing so much as a blacksmith sent with his forge and his furnace to repair the hinges of the gate of a powder-magazine. Our High Church friends should remember the *mot* which ushered in the French Revolution—*Ce n'est pas l'état des choses qui*

nous fait, c'est l'état général. Whether we stand in need of a constituent assembly is a question too wide to enter upon now, but may we at least be spared from an assembly of notables.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Sixth Annual Conference of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance commenced its sittings on Wednesday last, at the Rotundo, Dublin. Nearly 200 members and friends were present. The sessions are reported at some length by the *Patriot*, from which we condense the following summary of the proceedings.

The Rev. Dr. Blackwood presided over the devotional service, and read an introductory address, which opened with a tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Robert Wood Kyle, who, through good report and through evil report maintained his attachment to the Alliance; and proceeded to vindicate the Body from the charge of being superfluous, and without a practical object. "I feel entitled (said Dr. Blackwood) to assert that the Evangelical Alliance is lawfully and usefully constituted, since it has for its object the specific work of promoting brotherly intercourse, recognition, and union amongst those who are assumed to be brethren, but who, by reason of peculiar circumstances, are isolated, divided, and even antagonistic; for be it observed, we do not merely propose to preach or teach the doctrine of the unity of the Church, and the duty of union amongst brethren—possibly if such preaching or teaching only were our object, there would be some more force and importance in the objections I am considering; but we propose, by practical measures, to promote and realise that very thing which the New Testament and its ministers proclaim to be a Christian duty. As brethren in Christ holding the Head, we combine for one great religious object, reserving our independence." He also replied to some of the arguments urged by Archbishop Whately against the Alliance and to other objections. "Let me suppose, he said, that instead of astute objections and hostile suggestions, we had been met with that spirit of friendship and cordiality which we conceive that our proposals deserved. Let me imagine that our objectors, whether of the Established Church or of the Dissenting bodies (for we are opposed by many of all sides), had joined the Alliance. Let me imagine that in this room, archbishops and bishops, and priests, and deacons of the State Church, were condescendingly congregated, and that amidst them and around them stern Puritanical physiognomies of State Church-destroying men were to be seen relaxing and beaming under the sunny influences of heavenly love. Let me even suppose that every child of God and every minister of Christ in this kingdom had joined us—I ask, would it have been an evil work or good?"

The Rev. C. M. Birrell then read the "Practical Resolutions of the London Conference," and commented upon them. Nothing could be so effectual in removing the feeling of estrangement among different Christian denominations, as fervent united prayer, and continued fraternal intercourse. The Church needed to be more united, and more spiritualized, so as to present a more formidable front to its enemies, and to inspire its friends with fresh courage.

J. Henderson, Esq., was then voted to the chair, when several resolutions of a business nature were unanimously adopted.

The Rev. J. P. Dobson read the Annual Report of the Executive Council. The Report alluded to a meeting held in March last in London, at the suggestion of Dr. Townshend, with a view to promoting a better union among Christians, the conversion of Papists, the removal of unnecessary dissent, and the more perfect reformation of the episcopal churches of England and America. As a result of that meeting, a work was now in preparation by the Rev. Dr. Townshend, to be entitled, "Primitive Christianity the only Bond of Union." The Council had considered the question of a possible alteration in the basis of the Alliance, and had come to the conclusion, that they could not effect such an alteration, seeing that the British Organization was not the Evangelical Alliance, and had no power, therefore, to alter its rules or its documents. It had been decided to offer a prize of £100 for the best essay on the Sabbath, for circulation especially among the higher classes of society. Endeavours had been made to increase the circulation of the *Evangelical Christendom*, and a hundred additional subscribers had been obtained. The financial condition of the Alliance was said to be improving. The receipts for the year were £815, and the expenditure £661.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Barnett, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Report was unanimously adopted. Several business resolutions were then passed, and the Conference adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

A *conversazione* was held in the evening at the Rotundo; the Hon. Mr. Justice Crampton in the chair.

After the usual devotional exercises, the Hon. President expressed his regret that the chair was not filled by Sir Culling Eardley, who, though bodily absent, was present at the meeting in heart and spirit. He begged to give a cordial Irish welcome to the English and foreign members of the Alliance then assembled at Dublin. He was glad to see some around him with whom he first became acquainted six years ago, when the Alliance was born and christened. He expressed his adhesion to the principles of the Alliance, and urged its claims upon the attention of the Christian public.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. Dr. Bates, of Glasgow; the Rev. Joseph Thompson, of New York; the Rev. J. R. Birks, the Rev. M. Fiech, the Rev. J. Wylie, and M.

M. C. Vandeveld, of Haarlem; and the proceedings did not terminate till a late hour.

On Thursday, the Rev. R. G. Cather presided over the devotional exercises, and delivered a short address. As an instance of what might be done to counteract the vices of professing Christians, he mentioned, that recently a few friends in the north of Ireland, of different denominations, agreed to offer two prizes for essays on the subject of covetousness, and a fund of £120 was raised for this purpose. Fifty-one manuscripts were submitted to five arbitrators, each of whom chose a different essay as the best; and as all of them agreed that the five so chosen were the best of the whole, it was decided to give prizes to each of the writers. One of the successful candidates was a clergyman; another an Independent minister; another a Presbyterian minister; another a minister of the Free Church of Scotland; and the last a lay gentleman, who remained incognito. Two were Englishmen, two were Scotchmen, and one was an Irishman [applause].

The Rev. R. Redpath read a paper on the means most desirable to be adopted for promoting the increased efficiency of the Alliance.

Several suggestions of a practical character were then offered. The Rev. Dr. Willis, of Canada, made some allusions to the evils of slavery, and entreated the Alliance to bring its influence to bear upon that body and soul-destroying system. The case of many of the slaves, he said, called for much sympathy and commiseration, especially since the passing of the Fugitive Slave Act—an act which rendered even free-born negroes liable to incarceration, and which had been the means of dispersing whole congregations of coloured freemen. Dr. Begg thought much good might be done by the establishment of Christian hotels, as in America, where Christians could unite together, and converse and worship with each other in the most agreeable and profitable manner. Mr. Stanfield, of Belfast, recommended the presentation of a petition to the Queen, requesting her to instruct the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to demand in every Roman Catholic country liberty to erect Protestant places of worship, and permission to missionaries from England to preach Protestant doctrines. The Rev. Mr. Walker, of Aberdeen, said the Evangelical Alliance was an excellent piece of machinery, but that it had, for seven long years, been standing still ["no, no, no."]. It needed oiling and setting in motion. Up to the present time, its stock-in-trade had been Dr. Achilli ["no, no, no," and laughter] and he could fancy some sneering wag writing—(after the model of a couplet of Tom Moore's respecting Dens' Theology)—

When asked for the fruit of a scheme so silly,
Not a word they could say but Dr. Achilli.

[Laughter]. For himself he loved the Alliance. He believed it to be capable of the greatest good; but its friends had been too lukewarm, and had too little faith in its efficiency. He should be glad to see the efforts of the Alliance specially directed to Ireland. The Rev. T. R. Birks said, the Conference was seeking, as its primary object, the promotion of Christian union; and, until that object was attained, it was not possible to undertake the task of a universal philanthropic association for the carrying out of every possible good contained within the code of Christian morality [hear, hear].

In the evening, Sir W. Betham occupied the chair. Dr. Kantze, of Berlin, and Dr. Mapei, a converted Catholic priest, were introduced to the meeting in the course of the evening.

Dr. Steane read the translation of a paper prepared by M. Racine Brand, on the state of Protestantism in France, Switzerland, and Belgium, since the last conference in London. The political condition of France was described as discouraging to the friends of the gospel; but it was stated, that notwithstanding the open support given to the Roman Catholic clergy, that body was daily losing ground, and no longer possessed that spiritual and moral influence over the masses which could render their power permanent. Much ill-will was exhibited by the local authorities towards Protestants, who sometimes violated the law in order to gratify their feelings of malevolence. The paper referred to the establishment of a City Mission in Paris, the working of Sunday-schools, and the free course of Protestant preaching in that city. Much good was being done by colporteurs and evangelists in France, who were in a great measure supported by some excellent English Christians. The police had served a notice on the Wesleyans to put a stop to their public worship, but they had not proceeded any further in the matter, in consequence, it was believed, of a declaration on the part of the ministers of that denomination (on the faith of a decision of the Court of Cassation), that they would not cease to exercise their sacred calling. In many of the departments there were certain indications of a revival in religion. In Belgium, nothing remarkable had occurred in the work of evangelization during the past year. Conversions from Popery were frequently taking place, and several branches in connexion with the Evangelical Alliance had been formed among the converts. Romanism was decidedly losing ground in the country, notwithstanding its apparent confidence and vigour, and the extent of its ramifications. No important event had transpired in Switzerland. The young churches of the Canton de Vaud had acquired considerable stability, and no fresh obstacle had been thrown in their way.

A series of resolutions was then adopted, on the motion of Dr. Steane, seconded by J. Henderson, Esq., authorizing the formation of a committee, "to engage in correspondence with the various parts of continental Europe, and countries immediately bordering thereupon, and regularly to transmit contri-

butions entrusted to them to their respective destinations."

Dr. Mapei gave an account of the progress of the gospel in Italy, which he describes as generally encouraging.

On Friday a prayer-meeting was held in behalf of Ireland, which was followed by a public meeting at noon in the large room of the Rotundo, J. Henderson, Esq., in the chair.

The chairman said, he desired, for himself and others who attended the Conference in Dublin, to say that they had been much gratified by the very kind reception they had met with.

The Rev. Wm. Arnott, of Glasgow, alluded to the work of evangelization in Ireland.

Mr. Kuntze, of Berlin, gave an account of the state of religion in Germany. In all the universities there were some professors who taught the word of God in its purity; and as many evangelical ministers could now be found in Germany in a day as could be formerly met with in a month [hear, hear]. They were all united in brotherly love, for they felt that they had one work to do—to fight the battle against infidelity and Popery. The Sabbath was better observed in Germany than in former years, and this was partly owing to some of the regulations that had been adopted by the Government [hear]. The Inner, or Home Mission, was doing a great work in Germany. Within a few years, seventy-eight houses of refuge had been erected for boys and girls; and colporteurs were busily engaged in carrying the word of God and evangelical tracts through the country.

Dr. Steane read a letter from Professor Baup, of Lausanne, and communicated to the meeting the apologies of Dr. Wardlaw, and several other gentlemen, for being absent from the Conference.

M. Racine Braud alluded to a Catholic mission in Paris, established for the purpose of converting foreigners resident in that city, and called on the Alliance to endeavour to counteract its influence.

After some further conversation, the Conference adjourned at three o'clock.

In the evening, the Conference re-assembled at six o'clock. T. A. Graham, Esq., presided.

Dr. Steane submitted a series of resolutions arising out of the discussion on Thursday morning on Mr. Redpath's paper. These resolutions recommended, [1] a better attendance of members at the yearly Conferences; [2], the holding of frequent periodical meetings throughout the country; [3] the holding of a Conference of Christians from all parts of the world, similar to that held last year in London; [4] and the appointment of a travelling secretary to arrange for public meetings, &c.

The resolutions, having been severally proposed and seconded, were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Steane then submitted to the meeting a scheme prepared by the Conference Committee for holding a Conference on missions. The scheme recommended the holding of meetings of the conductors and principal supporters of Christian missions in general, for the interchange of thought and experience, and for the diffusion of information in regard to missionary proceedings, embracing the operation of all the missionary societies in one view, so as to deepen the interest felt by the members of each in the labours of all the rest; and authorized the Council to connect such a Missionary Conference with the next Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, to be held in London, in 1853.

The scheme, which was divided into several resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the Conference.

On Saturday, J. O. Stanley, Esq., presided, and after the usual devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. Edgar read a paper on Ireland, as a field for united missionary enterprise. The speaker referred to the operations of the various societies formed for the conversion of Roman Catholics in Ireland, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the Alliance to direct its best energies in sustaining, and increasing, and originating efforts in this direction.

The Rev. J. Johnson recommended open-air preaching as the best means of promoting the cause of the gospel in Ireland.

Several other members of the Conference supported the recommendation, and some arrangements were subsequently made by ministers who were disengaged on Sunday for the purpose of carrying it out.

The Conference adjourned shortly after three o'clock.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

The Evangelical Society of Geneva has recently been holding meetings which extended over three days, and were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of London. Signor de Sanctes, formerly a Professor and Inquisitor at Rome, now a Genevan pastor, made an interesting speech, in which he said:—

The religious movement in Italy commenced in Tuscany three years ago. A small tract thrown into the midst of Tuscany, like bread upon the waters, is multiplied by millions—has forced the Italians to read the Bible—has opened their eyes, and there are Christians by hundreds. They assembled together, they edified each other—every Christian explained the word of God, made progress in the word of God, prayed, and there are small flocks formed by the teaching only of the word of God. These brethren turn towards the Vaudois Church, because they think it necessary to have an organized church. Two Vaudois brethren go there, and the result is that they are imprisoned, banished, and chased from Tuscany. But the Church of Jesus Christ continues to flourish in the midst of persecution. The churches of Florence and Tuscany have, you know, furnished zealous confessors. Every one knows what

has happened to our dear Madiai. You know that, after ten months' imprisonment, brother Madiai has been condemned to fifty-six and his wife to forty-five months' of hard labour. You have the edifying letter which this dear sister wrote to her husband—a letter which has caused many tears to flow. You know that when before his judges, brother Madiai said, "Behold my chains; these are chains of gold. I like better to be here with these chains, than to be there seated on the tribunal of the judges!" Afterwards the persecution continued and still continues. Let us put these dear friends under the protection of the Lord.

Shall I tell you of other localities? One of our brothers had his eyes opened by reading the Bible. He discovered the errors of the Romish Church, found his Saviour, and was baptized with the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Newly become a Christian himself, and feeling within him the action of that Spirit, he began to evangelize his wife, his daughter, and his servant, and immediately there are Christians in his house. He set himself to evangelize his friends, and a little Church is formed without the instrumentality of a pastor, a minister, or a priest, but only by the word of the living God. Fifteen brethren of this Church have lately taken the sacrament at the table of the Lord in the Vaudois church. There are fifty who go to be edified every Sabbath, who read the word of God, who assemble several times, and here is the dear brother who presided over them persecuted and imprisoned, who confesses the word of God and is not ashamed of it, and who experiences that the gospel is the power of God to those who believe.

Count de Gasparin, who represented the Free Church of France, gave the following interesting information:—"We have proposed to the sister churches to undertake in common the evangelization of the countries not French, but speaking the French language, of St. Lucia, St. Domingo, the Mauritius, &c. A conference was held in London last year. The Evangelical Church of Geneva, that of Lyons, the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, the Independent Churches of Scotland, of Wales, and of Belgium, were represented there. The fundamental idea was adopted by all, and a plan of operation in the Mauritius has been agreed upon, with the understood reserve of the sanction of the churches. It was a great step. Since, we have received very encouraging news. The door is open, we are called, and considerable aid is offered us. All that is necessary is to be willing, and I feel assured that we shall be willing."

THE BISHOP OF ADELAIDE.—AN EXAMPLE TO ANGLICAN PRELATES.

Not having noticed in your journal (says "J. B.," an Islington correspondent), any allusion to an address delivered by the Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia, to the clergy and laity of his diocese, about the beginning of the present year, a brief abstract of the same, at this newsless season, may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to your readers—to most of whom, doubtless, the subject will be new.

By a vote come to by the Legislative Council of South Australia during the past year, all State grants for religious purposes were abolished; and on this account it was that the Bishop of Adelaide called together his faithful flock—to deliberate on the new position of the Church of England in the colony, and to determine upon their future course. Whatever effect the vote just alluded to may have had on the Bishop's purse, it seems to have opened his pastoral heart in a most delightful manner, and elevated his episcopal ideas far above all mere pecuniary considerations. He admits, in the commencement of his address, that the "immediate object" of calling the meeting together was "the cessation of State-aid. But," he continues:—

I felt, also, that our Church had suffered, and was likely still more to be hampered in her efforts, from the want of that feeling of fellowship in the gospel, which should attach its members to each other as "members one of another" in that body of which Christ is the head. We ordinarily call ourselves *Churchmen*; by which, I presume, we mean that Christ ordained a visible and organized church militant upon earth, with its ministry and sacrament, and written word, to be a witness for God in the world. Yet, holding this principle, we are at little pains to make the members of our Church feel that we do indeed consider ourselves brethren in the Lord. There is no doubt a common feeling of attachment to the liturgy, and doctrine, and general ecclesiastical system; but this is rather *felt* than *manifested*, unless some danger threatens, or some shock is given to her cherished associations.

After this affectionate introduction, the Bishop descends to more sublimary topics:—

Surely (he says) when for the first time in her history our Church has been denied aid from the civil Government, it is not unreasonable to appeal to her members. We have lived to see the day when the title and office of "nursing father and nursing mother" to the Church has been repudiated by the powers that be in this colony; and we are told to depend upon the faith and love of the brethren who worship with us.

Lamentable as this state of affairs appears in his Lordship's eyes—and unwarranted by the authority of Scripture, as he endeavours to prove it—he is not left without one ray of comfort and hope to cheer him in this dark, distressful hour. The State, it seems, has, after all, been an unfaithful nurse: it has nourished with its golden pail other bantlings, whose claims to that favour "the pet" evidently regards as spurious.

While, however (exclaims the prelate, in more hopeful tones), we reject the notion that it is *sinful* to accept the aid of the State in propagating the gospel, we are not blind to the evils with which indiscriminate State support was accompanied. . . . We may console ourselves at least, under its loss, with the thought

that the State no longer, by its equal support of all forms and all doctrines calling themselves Christians, casts doubt upon the very existence of our "faith once delivered to the saints," and our Church founded by the apostles; and if the zeal of private Christians, members of our communion, will supply adequate funds, I presume we should all hail it as a proof of the Divine and inherent energy of the Church to fulfil her ministry independently of secular power.

The separation of Church and State in Adelaide is already producing good fruit. The golden scales which have heretofore covered the Bishop's organs of mental vision having been removed by the surgical operation performed by the colonial Legislature, he now discerns evils which he never dreamed of before, though existing under his very eyes; and if the Legislature were now to relent, and again offer her maternal offices to the Episcopalian in common with all other churches, our worthy bishop, with his new light, would certainly reject such a fatal boon.

After some remarks about the exercise of patronage, and the power of the Bishop in respect to the appointment of ministers—which sound very different from the lofty assumptions of sacerdotal dignity which we sometimes hear of at home—his Lordship comes to the question of the internal organization of the Church. "The laity," he thinks, "should be directly represented in her own Convocation, and join in framing her own laws;" and he thus endeavours to show that this principle exists in the Establishment at home in another form:—

The supremacy of the Crown of England in all causes, and over all persons, ecclesiastical as well as civil, is but the assertion of the sovereign jurisdiction residing in the civil power; the Crown with us acting on behalf of the laity. We do not give away to our Sovereigns any right to minister the Word or Sacraments, any more than it was permitted to Uzziah to offer incense before the Lord. Nor, again, do we acknowledge in the Crown the authority to determine "controversies of the faith." What we deny to the Bishop of Rome we do not transfer to a lay sovereign.

As his Grace's newly-unveiled faculties of discernment gain strength, he will, doubtless, perceive that although he and thousands of his brethren may "refuse to acknowledge" in the Crown the authority he speaks of, that authority is possessed and exercised by the civil power when occasion calls for it; though he, happy man! is no longer necessitated to obey any such unscriptural demands.

The Australian prelate, however, still considers the "Church of England in the colony" to be essentially one with the Establishment at home, and deprecates any rules being made "binding on our clergy or laity, without the license of the Crown first had for that purpose, and its sanction solemnly given to such arrangements;" and in the hope of the Convocation at home being "remodelled," and "the respective rights and duties of clergy and laity, Crown and people," being "duly considered," he thinks it advisable to await patiently the "coming solution" of this *questio venata*. With respect to "ecclesiastical discipline," although he asserts the "scriptural jurisdiction inherent in the episcopal office, to admonish, censure, suspend, degrade, or cut off from communion of the Church," yet, "whenever withdrawal of a license to officiate involves the deprivation of a benefice with its temporal advantages, it is but right that the whole church, whose best interests are affected by the scandal, as well as the particular congregation deprived of its pastor, should be cognizant of, and concurrent in the sentence." With these principles put in practice, the Bishop conceives that separation from the parent Church would be rendered needless; and he concludes his pastoral address by commending the topics adverted to by him to the consideration of the assembly.

With this picture before their eyes, does it not become the duty of all the friends and well-wishers of the Anglican Church to use their utmost endeavours to free her from her miserable state of bondage to the civil power? What light such freedom pours into the minds of her clergy! how it enlarges their sympathies, and stirs up their affections towards their brethren, "the laity!" what liberal ideas it infuses into their understandings—hitherto so contracted by unrestrained indulgence in exalted notions of "apostolical succession," and the constant magnifying of their priestly office! Church Reformers! look at South Australia, and find there a panacea for all the monster-evils which you so justly denounce in the Establishment of this country. Can you portray in your mind's eye a glowing portrait of what a bishop ought to be?—look to Adelaide, and you will there find one after your own heart; one who aspires to no political power—who regards his flock with fatherly affection—who cares not for patronage and princely revenues, but is anxious only that his people should be united in the bonds of brotherly love—and who freely admits the right of the laity to a voice in the management of the Church's affairs, and in the dismissal and choice of their own pastors. But remember—if you wish to see such bishops in the parent Church—this happy state of things was accomplished, not by the civil power legislating for the Church, but, by withdrawing from her State pay, freeing her from all State control, and leaving her at full liberty to legislate for herself. "Go ye and do likewise!"

"A CURATE WITH FIFTY POUNDS PER ANNUM," so far forgets the duty owing to his ecclesiastical superiors as to request publication in the *Daily News* of the following facts culled from the Clergy List:—

The Rev. G. T. Pretyman is—1. Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, with the Prebend of Stoke annexed; 2. Canon of Winchester; 3. Rector of Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks; 4. Rector of Wheathampstead, Herts; 5. Curate of Harpenden, Herts, all in the patronage of the Bishop; and 6. Perpetual Curate of Nettleham, Lincolnshire, in his own gift.

The Rev. Richard Pretyman is—1. Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral, with Prebend of Kilby annexed; 2. Rector of Stony-Middleton, Oxfordshire; 3. Rector of Walgrave, Northamptonshire; 4. Rector of Hanington, Northamptonshire; 5. Rector of Wroughton, Wiltshire, all in the Bishop's patronage.

The Rev. F. D. Perkins is—Vicar of Stoke, Warwickshire—patron, Lord Chancellor. Vicar of Some, Warwickshire—patron, Lord Chancellor!!! Vicar of Down Hatherly, Gloucestershire—patron, Lord Chancellor!!! Rector of Swayfield, Lincolnshire—patron, Lord Chancellor!!!!

AN INVOLUNTARY NONCONFORMIST.—The following is an extract from a letter recently addressed by Mr. Gladstone to one of his friends in London:—"I consider myself to be a true member and minister of the Church of England in her Protestant integrity, but one who, for the sake of the purity of the Gospel, which some of her bishops and clergy are betraying, and which many more are refusing to defend, has been unrighteously cast forth—not by her, but by them—and who has been compelled, in self-defence, so far to become a Nonconformist." With regard to Mr. Gladstone's ultimate expectations, we may venture to present another extract from the letter aforesaid:—"My hopes are that the National Church will, in God's good providence, be so reformed that I, with multitudes of others, can again be substantially admitted within her pale; and if it be not so, my full persuasion is, that she must shortly become so corrupted and cankered with Popery, which is coming upon her like a flood, that all Christ's true followers within her will be compelled to join in a movement similar to the one with which I am now connected."—*Morning Advertiser*.

MORMONISM IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—A letter from Hamburg states that the Mormons have established a weekly newspaper in that place, and have prepared a translation of their bible. They have missionaries actively employed, and seem to have money. In Norway their doctrines are spreading.

PERSECUTION OF BAPTISTS ON THE CONTINENT.—The Baptists, more remarkable for their zeal than formidable from their numbers, who are found in different parts of Germany, and the north of Europe, have for some time past been the objects of violent persecution; but now, it seems, persecution is to be followed with absolute proscription. It appears that the Hanoverian Government has issued an order (the text of which has not yet transpired), "forbidding all meetings of Anabaptists, and threatening with imprisonment any foreign missionary of that sect who shall attempt to preach in the Hanoverian territory." It is further stated, on the authority of the Vienna correspondent of a semi-Papist print, that "in consequence of some fanatic Baptist missionaries from Bremen having made an inroad into the principality of Waldeck, the Government has ordered their expulsion." We suppose that these measures are a tribute to the zeal and success of the persons proscribed.—*Patriot*.

BIBLE IN PRUSSIA.—In our paper of 24th March last, we had occasion to insert a letter from the Rev. Mr. Oncken, agent at Hamburg for the Edinburgh Bible Society, detailing the circumstances of his expulsion from Prussia while in the exercise of his duty in circulating the Bible, and preaching the Gospel, in that country. We mentioned at the same time that the committee of the society were immediately to take steps for bringing the matter under the notice of the Prussian Government, in the view of obtaining redress for the wrong done to their agent. We are now happy to understand that the King of Prussia, after having ordered the immediate release of Mr. Oncken from all difficulties connected with his stay at Berlin, has authorized him to travel through any part of the monarchy, and sojourn where he likes; a result owing—as the communication made on the subject to the society expressly intimates—to "the high principles and most useful influence of the Edinburgh Bible Society, which the Prussian Government fully appreciates."—*Edinburgh Witness*.

IRVINGISM IN PRUSSIA.—The supreme Ecclesiastical Council in Prussia has forbidden the Protestant clergy to admit Irvingites to the sacramental rites. A Protestant clergyman consequently refused to perform marriage for a declared Irvingite at Berlin. The man applied for the interference of the civil court, which declared itself incompetent in matters of a purely clerical nature. The man has now appealed to the supreme court.

THE HOLMFIRTH DELUGE COMMITTEE have just made public an interesting report of the charitable exertions that disastrous catastrophe gave rise to. The total receipts from donations, salvage, and bank interest, amounted to £45,434 14s. 2d. After paying all claims, a balance of nearly £23,000 remained at the bankers. Of this it has been determined to pay a premium of £1,078 to an insurance office, to allow all the orphans from two to twelve years of age, 6s. a week till they are sixteen; 4,500 is to be invested for the benefit of Mrs. Hirst, of Digley Mill, and £8,000 towards the rebuilding of the reservoir. The rest of the money is to be returned to the subscribers.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SLOUGH.—On Tuesday, the 17th ult., the first stone of a new Independent chapel, at this place, was laid, with the customary formalities, and in the presence of a large and respectable assembly, by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. Standing on the stone, the hon. gentleman said:—"It was his pleasing duty, a few days before, to assist in screwing on the first cast-iron column of the New Crystal Palace at Sydenham—the People's Palace. The object of that building was to afford rational amusement, and impart useful knowledge in its most attractive form to the people, improving the tone and feeling of the masses, and, by weaning them from amusements of a more questionable character, to prepare them for taking part in the worship of God at places such as the one that had just commenced. It was necessary for the Government of this country, however well disposed to the plan, to leave the erection of the People's Palace to voluntary effort. It was found that State assistance would be impracticable for good, if not potent for evil. The Congregationalists of Slough were content that this their project should also be left to voluntary effort. Without striving or desiring to take one tittle from the honour of the Established Church of this country, he was so far honest in his Nonconformity that he would say when they provided their own places of worship, and paid their own clergy, they loved them the more, and they believed that God's blessing was more directly upon them. He had lately had the opportunity of visiting foreign countries, but nowhere did he see a people blessed like his own countrymen. Nowhere did he see a people able to read the Scriptures under their own vine and their own fig-tree, no man making them afraid. He had been at Milan, at Venice, and at Strasburg, where he had been lost in admiration at the beauties of their cathedrals, but he had been pained to see a total want of that vital religion—an absence of that true worship of God, and those inestimable religious privileges they enjoyed in England. He would now read the inscription which had been placed in a bottle within a cavity made in the stone. It was as follows:—

Congregational chapel, Slough, commenced building the 6th day of August, A.D. 1852, and the 16th year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; the foundation stone laid the 17th day of the same month, by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., for Southwark. This erection is undertaken by members of the Congregational chapel worshipping at Chalvey, assisted and encouraged by Congregational ministers and churches in the neighbourhood, and other friends. The building and ground on which it stands, being 80 feet in front by 100 feet in depth, are put in trust for the use of Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational order. Revs. Joseph Augustus Miller, of Windsor, and James Dean, of Upper Clapton, London; Messrs. Percy Ibbotson, of Poyle; William Morley, of Reading; John Henry Mickle, of Maidenhead; Thomas Woodbridge, of Windsor; George Budd Hetherington, of Uxbridge; James Henry Tilly, John Judd, William Main, and Richard Griffith, of Slough, trustees; Rev. William Knight, pastor; James Crook, John Judd, and Richard Griffith, deacons; Alfred Gilbert, of London, architect; Benjamin Crook, of Slough, builder. "Who hath despised the day of small things?" Zech. iv. 10; Matt. xxiii. 21.

The company then adjourned to a tent, where addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. A. Miller, J. Rowland, W. Legg, J. Dean, Mr. S. Edwards, and others. Nearly £40, in addition to sums previously subscribed, was contributed on the occasion.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 24th and 25th ult., a bazaar was held in the Town Hall to aid in liquidating the debt still remaining on the above place of worship. The tables were most tastefully and profusely spread, and a public tea was liberally provided by the ladies. The Rev. Baron Hart (of Tregony), the Rev. William Hill (of Bodmin), and the Rev. W. G. Hillman, were present on the occasion. The amount realized by the bazaar and tea was £94 12s. 3d.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—Mr. G. C. Morrison, A.M., was ordained on the 17th ult., pastor of the Congregational church here. Mr. Wallace, of Aberdeen, and Mr. Jack, of North Shields, delivered appropriate addresses. A number of other ministers were present and took part in the services. A public meeting was held in the evening, at which speeches were delivered by the ministers of the different religious denominations in Berwick.

CHORLEY, LANCAIRE.—The Rev. John Baker, late of Lozells, near Birmingham, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent church, Hollinshead Chapel, Chorley, Lancashire, and enters upon his labours immediately.

BRIGHTON.—On Sunday last, the Pavilion Chapel was opened by the Rev. A. J. Ross, who, on seceding from Hanover Presbyterian Church, received an invitation to become the pastor of the congregation. The building is an elegant structure, capable of accommodating about 700 persons.

BAINSWICK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—On Sunday, the 22nd ult., the Rev. James Taylor, of Bristol, preached the annual sermons in aid of the funds of the Sunday-school connected with the Independent chapel here. The attendance was good, and the collections larger than for twenty years past. On the Tuesday following, the scholars, and afterwards the teachers, took tea together.

SHREWSBURY.—The Rev. Thomas Howe, of Cheltenham, has received and accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, meeting in Claremont-street Chapel; and enters upon his labours on the 2nd Sunday in September.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Imperialist movement in the Council-General of France continues. On Wednesday, out of nineteen addresses, eight were in favour of more solid and lasting constitutions than at present exist, and four were frankly and clearly for the Empire. The Councils of the Main-et-Loire and of the Morbihan, both Legitimist departments, remain neutral. At Orleans, M. Abbateucci, the Minister of Justice, declared plainly that the signification of the two elections of Louis Napoleon could be nothing else than the establishment of a durable power—a phrase of late used by the friends of the Elysée as synonymous with Empire. A declaration still more significant has been made at Strasburg, by Gen. Magnan, commander-in-chief of the army of Paris. The General, presiding over the Council-General of the Bas-Rhin, opens the session with a speech, of which he says: "Yesterday, at the moment I was taking leave of him, the Prince told me that he was then occupying himself with the formation of a strong and solid reserve, which, without compromising the respect and dignity of France, will permit the realization of the reductions which he wishes to make in the taxation of the country." At the end of his speech, Magnan dexterously alludes to the prolongation of the President's powers for life. He calls upon the Council "to aid the Head of the State in his exertions to make France happy and prosperous, so that there may be in this great country only one unanimous wish—to live and die under the government of a firm, enlightened, and benevolent Prince." Far less modestly have other official personages alluded to the same subject. It is really remarkable to observe the cool way in which the highest functionaries of the State, and persons in the nearest confidence of Louis Napoleon, choose to overlook the fact of his election for ten years, and to speak of him as of a king. Thus General d'Espinas, the officer who was commissioned to occupy the Legislative Palace on the morning of December 2, having been despatched to Algiers to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Marshal Bugeaud, closes his speech with the following expression: "The Prince who sends me wishes to make the prosperity of Algiers one of the principal glories of his reign."—Up to Saturday 71 Councils-General have sent in addresses, and of these 56 are Imperialists, and 15 neutral. There now remain only 15 addresses to be received. The municipal elections appear to be everywhere marked by indifference and abstention. In the Côtes-du-Nord, particularly, the elections in many communes could not take place in consequence of the apathy of the electors.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree prohibiting the posting of placards without municipal permission and prepayment of a tax.

It is said that the scandal of the constantly increasing number of warnings given to the Press has at length attracted the attention of the Minister of Police, and that he has given notice to the prefects to act for the future with greater reserve in the matter, particularly in what concerns the Bonapartist portion of the Press.

M. Thiers receives every day a number of visits at his residence in the Place St. George. Several Legitimists have called on him, but he refuses positively to enter into any political discussions. His friends, however, declare that he looks on the return of Henry V. as quite possible, and would serve that sovereign, if a liberal constitution were given to the country.

Haynau is now in Paris. The police have informed the proprietor of the Hotel des Princes, where the General is living, and the owner of the Café Cardinal, where he goes of an evening, that they will be held responsible for any annoyance offered their guest while under their roof. The Prefect, in addition, sent notice to several Hungarians that if they offered the slightest insult to Haynau, he would not condescend to send them before the correctional police, but would have them well flogged in a guardhouse.

More seizures have been made by the police of the work of M. Victor Hugo; but every day more copies than the number seized find their way into Paris, notwithstanding the attempts made to prevent the importation. The work is almost as extensively read as if it were openly sold, for it is lent from hand to hand for a few hours to each borrower. "I know," says a correspondent, "a gentleman who in six days has lent the book to more than twenty persons of his acquaintance."

A correspondent of one of the London papers having stated that he believed his letters were opened in their transit to him, has received "a second warning." Nothing daunted, the correspondent of the *Daily News* makes the same charge on his own behalf, and sends home the envelope of a violated packet for examination.

It is officially announced that the difference between the French and Turkish Governments, as to the Tripolitan deserts, has been settled.

The *Emancipation* gives an account of another anti-Haynau manifestation on the evening of Monday. From ten o'clock to midnight numerous groups collected on the Place Royale, where groans and hootings took place, and isolated cries of "Tigre!" "Hyène!" and "Bourreau de femmes!" &c., were heard. The police interfered and dispersed the assemblage, but no fresh arrests were made. Haynau left Brussels the next morning. The Government *Indépendance*, which, for obvious reasons, made the best of his conduct in the first instance, now blames him as inconsiderate and troublesome, and it is believed that his departure is compulsory.

The *Morning Chronicle* furnishes the following illustration of the indignities to which English travellers in the Austrian dominions are exposed:—A Mr. Newton, visiting Verona on pleasure, very naturally repaired to the ramparts, "Murray in hand." The Austrian sentry, seeing an Englishman there with a book in his hand, in his stupidity thought proper to arrest him, as treasonably engaged in preparing a plan of the fortifications. Remonstrances were in vain. Mr. Newton was detained for five hours, and his luggage minutely searched. Of course nothing was found to compromise him; still he was taken to prison. The commissary ordered him out of the room, on his persisting in inquiring the plea on which he was arrested. He wrote to Marshal Radetsky, who referred him to the governor of the town, from whom he could, however, obtain no redress. He was thrown into a common prison, occupied by two other men—the one a deserter, the other a common culprit—and kept there, without a morsel of food, until the next morning, when he was set at liberty, as innocent of the charge. At the time of his liberation he was seriously ill from want of food. Mr. Newton, on arriving at Venice, referred the matter to the British Consul. Up to the present moment no redress has been obtained, though the matter has been referred to the Foreign-office. On leaving Venice, Mr. Newton was stopped by the *employé* at the railway station, who knew him to have been under arrest at Verona; his railway ticket was taken from him, his luggage again minutely searched, and he was detained beyond the hour of departure. The authorities refused to indemnify him for the loss of his railway ticket, or his detention, and he thus had to sacrifice both his time and his money to their caprices.

There is news from Bologna of a demonstration of a political nature, having taken place in that city on the Emperor of Austria's birthday, the 18th inst., when his name was acclaimed by the population with loud *vivas*, coupled with shouts of "Down with the priests!" Austrian rule is preferred to ecclesiastical tyranny, and the inhabitants of the legations it seems would just now submit willingly to the imperial sway, because, much as they dislike it, they dislike the yoke of Rome more.

A monument to Titian was inaugurated at Venice on the 17th ult. The civic, ecclesiastical, and military authorities were present at the ceremony. The monument represents Titian surrounded by the Fine Arts; below are figures representing the 15th and 19th centuries. The basement is adorned with five bas-reliefs, representing as many celebrated paintings of the great artist. The monument is from the chisel of the brothers Zandomenighi.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, August 24, states that an imperial decree has just appeared which closes the courts-martial established in consequence of the disturbances of 1848-49, and that numerous pardons have been granted.

From the 1st of September the Austrian press will cease to be subject to the military authorities; in other words, in as far as the public press is concerned, the civil will supersede the military laws.

The Harmanstadt court-martial has sentenced Count Joseph Haller and M. Nagy to be hanged, but his Majesty had commuted their punishment to imprisonment for ten and six years. Their property is confiscated. Three others, who put several Romanen to death during the revolution, are sentenced to five years' hard labour.

The latest political intelligence from America—besides the proceedings described in another column—is thus summed up in the *Times* correspondent:—

Various rumours have been floating about, and apparently well confirmed, to the effect that a rupture, or at all events a coldness, has taken place between Mr. Webster and the President, and the reason assigned is a difference of opinion on the subject of the fishery question. *There is not a shadow of truth in these statements.* From the beginning Mr. Fillmore has confided the management of our foreign affairs entirely to Mr. Webster. At every point of the slightest importance the Secretary has consulted the President; he has paid all due deference to his views, and Mr. Fillmore, with a modesty which well becomes his lack of experience in international affairs, has always left Mr. Webster to adopt the dictates of his own judgment.

From time to time the news arrives of the seizure of our fishing vessels by the British cruisers, and an unnecessary angry feeling is manifested, as you will perceive, by some of the journals in the British provinces, while some foolish speeches are made in both Houses of Congress on the subject; but the opinion prevails that Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, is a judicious manager, and, intimate as his daily intercourse is with our Secretary of State, very little alarm is felt anywhere by men of sense and intelligence.

Judge Nelson, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to whom the extradition case of Kaine was referred, has decided that the case will be brought for a hearing before the full bench of the Supreme Court at Washington for final adjudication, until which time the prisoner remains in the custody of the United States Marshal for the southern division of New York.

Mr. Ingersoll, the newly-appointed Minister to England, is a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, and a man of talent, taste, and learning. The appointment is deemed a wise one.

Mrs. General Taylor, relict of the late President, died at East Pascagoula, New Orleans, on Saturday, the 14th ult.

The first liquor case under the new law in Boston came up in the police court, on the 14th, against an Irishman for selling one pint of gin. The case was postponed to the afternoon, and bail required in the sum of 1,000 dollars. The complaint was made by an Irishman.

The escaped convict, Thomas F. Meagher, made, on the 9th ult., a formal declaration to one of the judges of the Superior Court, of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The following is the form of the oath to which he subscribed:—

I, Thomas Francis Meagher, do declare on oath that it is my *bond fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce for ever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom I am now a subject.

One of the largest pieces of gold ever brought to San Francisco, had been found at Viacita. Its weight is upwards of 26lb., and it is valued at 5,400 dollars. It was found 60 feet below the surface. The mines generally continued to yield well. The waters throughout the country were rapidly falling. Long canals were in progress of construction for conveying water to spots known to be auriferous, but unproductive from the want of it. Multitudes of Chinese continued to arrive at San Francisco. They made their way at once to the mines.

INDIA.

The overland mail reached here on Monday morning with papers from Bombay to the 24th of July. The intelligence contained in the missing mail of June has also been forwarded, but its contents have been anticipated. The steamer "Ajda," it appears, proceeded to within about 700 miles of Aden, and then put back to Bombay, in consequence of inability to cope with strong head winds and a want of fuel. Serious apprehensions are entertained in reference to the steamer "Zenobia," which left Moulmein for Madras on the 14th of June, and has never since been heard of; as no tempest has since then swept the bay, nor any weather occurred of which a fine new steamer need have been afraid, it is feared she may have been burnt at sea.

The latest intelligence from Rangoon was to the 22nd, but a fortnight's later despatches were daily expected at Bombay. The Engineers received great praise for their incessant labours to get the troops housed. The troops were not more unhealthy than they would have been in India. Rangoon and Bassein were nearly rebuilt, and the markets thronged with traders and sellers, who were punctually paid their own prices for their goods—and the people were delighted at our presence. The Burmese soldiers had re-occupied Pegu the moment we left, and had behaved with greater barbarity than ever towards the people, who fled in all directions when they could manage to escape. The "Proserpine" had reached within forty miles of Prome, having captured 100 large boats laden with grain for the Burmese army. The advisability of sending General Godwin with about 15,000 soldiers to Prome, at once, was strongly debated. The Governor-General had gone to Rangoon to decide on the matter; and it was deemed extremely probable that he would issue thence a proclamation annexing Pegu to our dominions.

The cost of the Burmese expedition up to the 1st of July has been for the Bengal forces alone as follows:—Commissariat, £58,000; ordnance, £60,000; marine, £65,000; general charges, £50,000; total, £233,000. To this is to be added the cost of the troops in extra batta, marching, allowance, &c., the expenses of the more numerous Madras contingent, and of the Bombay navy. These items will swell the amount incurred, up to the 1st of July, to at least £500,000.

Everything continues tranquil on our north-west frontier, and negotiations are in progress with the Momunda, Swattees, and others, which are expected to secure peace for us for a couple of years at least. The news from Scinde is meagre. Bad bread served out to the European troops had caused a great outcry against the commissariat: one poor fellow had been flogged for throwing away what he could not eat, it having been pronounced mutinous conduct. When Sir Charles Napier was in Scinde, he examined and tasted the soldiers' rations, to see that they were what they ought to be.

Matters in the Nizam's dominions continue in much the same state as they have done for years. General Fraser had become completely disgusted with the Prime Minister he himself had set up, and had told the Nizam he would have no more dealings with him. The Contingent were eight months in arrears of pay, and nobody seemed inclined to pay them, both the Nizam and the Minister saying they had not the means.

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We have read with much interest the detailed report given in the *New York Herald*, of the proceedings at this important gathering, which was to be held, it will be remembered, at Pittsburg, on the 11th of August.

The Convention met at nine o'clock, at Lafayette Hall. None but delegates were admitted. The proceedings were commenced by prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, after which the journal was read and approved. Joshua R. Giddings, chairman of the committee on platform, read what is called "the majority report"—a series of resolutions, twenty-three in number, adopted by a majority of the committee for submission to the Convention. The first resolution declares the basis and object of governments—the second, "the true mission of democracy"—the third, the limited powers of the federal government—the fourth,

That the early history of the Government clearly shows the settled policy to have been, not to extend,

nationalize, and encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery; and to this policy, which should never have been departed from, the Government ought forthwith to return.

—In the fifth resolution it is declared, that "the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibilities for the extension of slavery, wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extension." The sixth gives to the demands of the southern states, "our distinct and final answer—No more slave states, no slave territories, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves." The seventh declares the compromise acts of 1850, "incompatible with all the principles and maxims of democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which there are claimed to be an adjustment." The eighth,

That no permanent settlement of the slavery question can be looked for except in the practical recognition of the truth, that slavery is sectional, and freedom national, by the total separation of the general Government from slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of freedom, and by leaving to the states the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

The ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth resolutions refer to questions of administrative policy—the thirteenth, declares the international duty of the American Republic:—

That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which they should protest, and endeavour by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent the intervention of kings and emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves Republican or constitutional Governments.

Of the remaining resolutions, the last three, we are told, "were received with immense cheering."

Fourteenth.—That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, the enormity of which no law nor usage can sanction or mitigate, and that Christianity and humanity alike demand its abolition.

Fifteenth.—That the Fugitive Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world—we therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

Sixteenth.—That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of our people.

Seventeenth.—That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favoured nations.

Eighteenth.—That it is the imperative duty of the general Government to protect all persons, of whatever colour, visiting any of the United States, from unjust and illegal imprisonment, or any other infringement of their rights.

Nineteenth.—That we recommend the introduction into all treaties hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

Twentieth.—That the free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or the Democratic Whig of the great slave compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both as hopelessly corrupt and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the free democracy is to take possession of the federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

Twenty-first.—That we inscribe on our banner free soil, free speech, free labour, and free men, and under it will fight on, and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

Mr. Gerrit Smith then brought up the "minority report." It consisted of eleven resolutions, differing little in sentiment from the foregoing, but dispensing with the preliminary generalities, and declaring with epigrammatic warmth that slavery is incapable of enactment, and expressing fraternal sympathies "with the oppressed in every land." The only additional topic introduced is that thus adverted to in the eleventh resolution—"That no civil Government which permits dram shops to multiply paupers and madmen, protects its subjects to the extent to which it is bound to protect them."

Mr. Genit Smith was the first to address the Convention. He avowed that he had but very little hope of the salvation of this "superlatively guilty land"—urged his hearers to flee out of the old parties as Lot did out of Sodom—and went on to defend his peculiar views as to the legalization of slavery.

There is one thing in which nearly all anti-slavery men are dishonest. Pardon me, you are not conscious of it. It is your admission that slavery can be legal. It is your admission that not one of you would make it if it were against a white man. If the legislature of this or any other state, or if Congress passed an act against the liberties of the white man, what white anti-slavery man would recognise such a law? [cries of "None."] They would all scout the idea. I say that slavery can no more be legalized than murder itself [applause]. There is not so much objection to legalize murder as slavery; murder being only one of the elements in the infernal compound of slavery. Where is the parent that could not rather see his child murdered than a slave? Slavery is a matchless living horror; but the grave is a place of peace. There the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest—the prisoner is en-

larged, and the slave is free from his master. Never can murder be brought in comparison with the unmitigated horrors of slavery. I hear some anti-slavery men say that the law must be respected, and that they cannot offer it physical resistance. Oh, how this grieves my heart. I can bear to hear Mr. Garrison preach non-resistance, because he is a consistent non-resistant in everything. . . . If our coloured brethren see that we tolerate enactments that enslave the black man, while we would resist them if applied to ourselves, they must hate us; or if they regard the distinction as right, the very conviction must sink them in their own esteem. It is bad for them that they should hate us, for then we can no longer be useful to them; but it is worse for them to feel that they are degraded. The grand obstacle in the way of the amelioration of the condition of the slaves is the low state of the coloured race; and if they were what they ought to be their continued thralldom would be impossible [applause]. Nothing stands so much in the way as their loss of self-respect. Just so far then as we contribute to degrade them in their own estimation do we contribute to perpetuate slavery. Again, as long as we recognise the doctrine that slavery can be embodied and shielded under the forms of law, so long will we fail to exert an influence upon the slaveholder, or command his respect, or take a hold upon his conscience. The slaveholder is not a fool. How can white abolitionists command his respect if they tell him that they will get the Legislature to repeal the slave law, or the judiciary to pass upon its constitutional character, while he hears us at the same time say that of all forms of piracy it is the most atrocious? The truth is that the slaveholder does not believe us consistent or sincere; therefore we have never yet made the power of conscience to bear on the slaveholding power. The moment we do, his stoutness becomes as weak as water. So long as we admit that slavery can stand in law, so long will we fail to effect its abolition.

In reply, Mr. Giddings said—"The tone of our friend in the beginning of his speech was too desponding. He has resided too long in the state of New York, among its vices and politicians. He does not know the feeling in western hearts. Talk of despair to the free soilers of Ohio and Massachusetts, and they do not know what you mean. Why tear away from our hearts the hope which clusters around it, and animates us to persevere? I am an old man. Age has left his marks upon my head; but I hope to live to see this Government purified and cleaned of slavery [applause]. My friend breathes a different atmosphere in New York, and that accounts for his despondency." Presently the speaker called upon the secretary to read the 15th resolution in his report, and then proceeded to say:—

The minority report has omitted everything we want, and has said what we don't want, or at least, some things that we don't want. Before to-day I have not shrunk from saying that those who slew Gorsuch were the most efficient supporters of the constitution [applause]. I have said that once—I say it now—but my friend wants this Convention to say it; but he ought to recollect that they have wives and children to whom their lives are valuable, and that if they resist the United States authorities, and kill any of them in the meantime, it would be murder in the eye of the law, and they would be hanged. We want, therefore, to have this Fugitive Slave Law repealed, that such exigencies may be avoided. We can't afford to lose anti-slavery friends in that way. With regard to myself, I preach as my friend preaches, and I have aided as many Jerries to escape, and will aid as many as he ever did or ever will. I armed a slave in the presence of his pursuer, and told him to shoot him if he attempted to touch him. The slave-catcher ran away. My friend Smith wants me to be hanged on the gallows, and then to say Giddings died a martyr, and in peace. . . . What is a legalization of slavery? The distinction made by my friend is all technical, and is not worthy of deliberation. What is it to legalize slavery? Ten men out of every eleven you meet will tell you that any State may pass a law depriving the slave of the right of self-defence, and, if he resists, he is a murderer. Mr. G. then adverted to the case of a negro girl, who, to save her honour from violation, slew the villain who assailed her, but she was sentenced to be hanged, and only escaped by the clemency of the governor. The Fugitive Slave Law is, therefore, a law, though those who execute it are not relieved from its guilt. The only difference between my friend Smith and me is, that he insists our platform shall go out in language that will be misunderstood, while I want it in plain language. In the name of humanity, don't expose your public men at Washington to be assailed for these abstractions. Don't let me have piled upon me the defence of your platform when I ought to be assailing the enemy.

In the evening session, Mr. Tappan took the floor. He desired to reconcile the friends of the two reports. A little concession made on the right and left, he thought, would make all right. He proposed the following as a substitute for the fourth resolution, and promised, on the part of Gerrit Smith and his friends, a cordial support of the platform, if it should be adopted:—

Resolved—That as American slavery is a sin to God and a crime against man, it is in the highest sense invalid, illegal, not law, divine or human; and is, therefore, utterly void and of no force before God and man. Mr. Tappan also asked that the following resolution be added to the platform:—

Resolved—That as by the constitution, "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," the practice of imprisoning coloured seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong be in port, and refusing the exercise of the right to bring such cases before the supreme court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the provisions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

Mr. Giddings, on behalf of the committee, consented to the proposed amendments; and Mr. Smith to withdraw his report. But several delegates

pointed out that the substitute was rendered nonsensical by the words "or human;" and ultimately the majority report was adopted with the addition proposed. Subsequently:—

Mr. Booth, of Michigan, offered a resolution, declaring that all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil—living and dying—at their birth and their death; that those who opposed this doctrine would bottle up God's sunshine for speculation.

Several Delegates—Humburgery and nonsense. [The Convention was thrown into great excitement.]

Mr. Shedden, of Pennsylvania, looked upon this subject as the entering wedge to the destruction of slavery.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, said that no man could sell the soil. He could sell his improvements, but not the soil. Government claimed the soil, but Government had no right over the soil but to protect those that are living on it.

Mr. Bright, of Massachusetts, hoped the resolution would pass.

Gerrit Smith considered the resolution as completing the platform.

The resolution was then adopted almost unanimously.

The ballots for President and Vice-President were then taken, and resulted in the almost unanimous choice of J. P. Hale, and G. W. Julien. Of these gentlemen the *Times* correspondent says:—

Mr. Julien is understood to be a reputable, intelligent, and unostentatious man, who has achieved what little notoriety he possesses by his activity in the abolition movements in the west. Mr. Hale, however, is a man of more consequence. He has been for some four or five years a member of the United States Senate, where he has distinguished himself, chiefly for his efforts to agitate Congress and the country on the subject of slavery, while he has made himself very notorious as a hard, rough, and vulgar declaimer, dragging to the tribune the coarse humour of the hustings and the obscenities of the alehouse. In anticipation that he might receive the nomination, he wrote a letter, which was read in the Convention, declining the honour, and in it he concentrated the very essence of all his former political speeches. As there is no possibility of electing the Free-soil candidate, he doubtless considered it wise to decline the honour, particularly as he has been signally rebuked in his own State, where a heavy majority has been turned against him, that insures the appointment of a successor entertaining precisely opposite views from his own.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Some Spanish robbers recently entered a house in Catalonia, and placed the tenant upon the fire. He was burnt to death.

The *Toronto Colonist* states that the "Swan of Erin" is no longer Kate Hayes, but Mrs. Bushnell. In other words, that she has married her agent.

The Rhenish Steam Navigation Companies have protested against the erection of a stone bridge at Cologne, as detrimental to the traffic on the river, and contrary to the treaties for unobstructed passage.

A private letter from Warsaw, of the 17th inst., gives the following account of the origin of the cholera, which is at present committing such ravages in the neighbourhood of Kalisch:—

It was thought expedient some time since to make some improvements in the small town of Lask, near Kalisch. For that purpose it was found necessary to make excavations in the cemetery where the victims of the cholera of 1832 had been interred. Almost immediately afterwards the operatives employed in the work were attacked with cholera, and every one of them died. Since then it has spread, and is attended with more than ordinary mortality.

It is stated on high authority, that a large proportion—probably nine-tenths—of the Irish who go to America forsake to Romanism.

Various causes (says the *Spectator*) have been assigned for this vast conversion—more easy material circumstances, with a corresponding robustness in the tone of mind; thorough freedom of religion, with absence of an invidious and wrongous State establishment; more diffused education; the bracing breezes of the Atlantic in the transit; the elevation of the "common Irish," as compared with their priest; greater distance from the Pope. We do not ascribe much to the salt wind, nor distinctively to education; in the latter case, because education is considerably diffused in Ireland itself, and is, indeed, already telling with very manifest effect on the influences of the priest. But, whatever the causes may be, the priests themselves are so conscious of the result, that in Ireland they have made it an argument against emigration; pointing to the United States as a wicked place, where the faithful stray from the true faith. They might rather say, that America is a ground on which the Irish is Saxonized.

According to the *New York Journal*, the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte is a cadet in the American Military Academy at Westpoint; and his grandmother, Madame Patterson, first wife of Prince Jerome, is residing at Baltimore.

The intelligence of the formal abdication of Pomare, Queen of Raiatea, has been transmitted from San Francisco, whither it had been conveyed by a schooner from Tahiti. She is succeeded in the chief sovereignty by her elder son as King of Raiatea; her younger son taking the title of King of Huahine, and her daughter that of Queen of Bolobolo, with some prospect of marriage to Prince Kamehameha, of the Sandwich Islands.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION. — At half-past nine o'clock on Friday morning the boiler of a steam engine, on the condensing principle, at work on the premises of Messrs. Whitehouse, iron-masters, West Bromwich (near Birmingham) exploded with fearful violence, causing the death of three persons and seriously injuring six or seven others. The end of the boiler was blown completely out and carried across the canal.

THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

THE CLEARANCES FROM THE PORT OF LONDON for the gold colonies of Australia during the past week show an increase in the number of vessels, which consisted of five to Sydney of an aggregate of 3,085 tons, and four to Port Philip of an aggregate of 1,767 tons. There were also three to Adelaide, Swan River, and Hobart Town respectively, of a joint capacity of 963 tons. The shipments of British manufactures, English and foreign spirits, and goods generally, have been very large, and the number of passengers has also been considerable, although the press of emigrants is not quite so strong as it was a month or two back. Probably the total for the week was from 800 to 1,000. The increase of wages in all parts of England is, doubtless, now in some degree counteracting the movement.

SHIPS FOR SYDNEY AND PORT PHILIP.—The vessels announced in the *Times* of Thursday alone, as preparing to sail during the next month for Sydney and Port Philip, show an aggregate of about 55,000 tons, of which more than two-thirds will clear from the port of London. The total likely to sail from Liverpool, Glasgow, and the other ports of the United Kingdom within the same period, must be very large, and it would probably not be too much to estimate the entire clearances that will take place between now and the end of September at 70,000 or 80,000 tons. Four-fifths of the vessels at present advertised are for Victoria, and, as this has been the case for some time past, it may be expected that, if any temporary inconvenience should be caused by over-arrivals, it is in that colony it will be experienced, and not in New South Wales or South Australia.—The immigration into California from all parts of the world continues immense. For the nine weeks ending July 8, the arrivals had amounted to 22,000.

Both from the north and south of Ireland emigration is proceeding. The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"As an illustration of the effects on the labour-market of the present rush of emigration, we may mention that a friend, who was requested to send out a good linen-weaver to Moscow, guaranteeing him a guinea a-week of wages, paying his expenses out, and franking him back again should he not wish to remain there, has been unable to meet with any one suitable willing to go." The *Tuam Herald* dwells upon the alarming rapidity with which the tide of emigration rolls towards the Far West. America is the watchword, and "every nerve is being strained by the able-bodied of both sexes to quit the country, as if it were a sinking ship." "Every day," continues the writer, "we witness crowds of emigrants passing through this town from Mayo and the western part of Galway. So far from abating, the current seems daily gaining strength and swelling in its enlarged proportions."

THE CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION SOCIETY.—On Monday evening, the Tabernacle, Moorfields, was completely filled by an interested audience, chiefly of the working-classes, to take leave of a party of emigrants to Australia, who sail on Saturday next in the "Hyderabad," the first ship sent out by this society. Dr. Campbell presided. The Rev. T. James, secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society, and the Rev. J. C. Geike, from Canada, addressed the emigrants, chiefly in reference to their spiritual interests. Mr. Yolland, formerly a Government official in Van Diemens Land, followed in a short speech. The Rev. Dr. Lang then made an address which was loudly applauded. He remarked upon the Papal and Puseyite influences which till lately had prevailed in the emigration movement. Out of 2,000 young females sent out, only fifty were Protestants. Two of the six Australian bishops were intolerant Tractarians. There was no part of the world in which the Protestant element was more important than in Australia, and he was happy to know that the present movement would place it far in the ascendant. He informed emigrants that their physical prosperity would be almost assured by their removal—and as to religion, they would at least be delivered from the demoralizing, not to say uninspiritualizing, influence of the intense competition prevalent here [cheers]. The rev. doctor also touched with much effect on the general relation of Great Britain to her Australian colonies.—The meeting closed with devotional exercises.

NEW PLAN OF EMIGRATION.—Messrs. Freestone and Co. have just completed an arrangement with some gentlemen of this city, for the whole of the berths of the Mary Ann, one of this company's line of packets to the gold regions, who will consent to take none on board but persons of well-known moral character. We understand that the leaders in this movement are teetotalers, though not of that rigid class who denounce those who do not see with themselves; so that all who will consent to forego the use of stimulants for the time of the voyage will have an opportunity of enjoying many comforts and avoiding many inconveniences that emigrant passengers are generally and unavoidably exposed to.—*Bristol Mercury*.

THE GREAT BRITAIN was seen off Tuskar at five o'clock on Sunday morning, having steamed at the rate of 300 miles per day.

The *Times* instances the late audacious robbery of the ship Nelson by convicts, as a proof of the folly of sending our criminals to Van Diemen's Land. At two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of April the ship in question, bound for London, and having on board eight thousand ounces of gold, was quietly anchored near the little village of William's Town, at the point where the river Yarra Yarra discharges itself into the inland sea or harbour of Port Philip. The captain had gone on shore for the night. Sud-

denly the mate beheld two whale boats, manned by ten men each, approaching the ship; and, having no reason to suspect their intentions, suffered them to come alongside without difficulty. Probably he thought that, being within three miles by land and twelve by water of the city of Melbourne, the seat of the Government of the province, he had nothing to fear from midnight marauders. In this he was signally mistaken. Twenty men from the whale boats, thoroughly armed, and with their faces blackened, immediately entered the ship, and demanded all the gold on board, with threats of violence. An altercation ensued, which ended by the pirates shooting the mate in the thigh and wounding him with a spear, seizing the crew and putting them into the lazarette, and, after thoroughly ransacking the vessel, getting clear off with their booty. This, as is remarked by the local paper, will be a caution to the masters of vessels for the future not to boast of the value or extent of their cargo! People are not to tell the truth about their affairs for fear that some of her Majesty's convicted subjects should appropriate to themselves the very property of which they talk. Van Diemen's Land is divided from Victoria only by a narrow strait; and the convicts, watched by men of their own condition are suffered to escape to the favoured land by hundreds.

The probable effects of the late gold discoveries on European currency and prices form the subject of an elaborate essay by M. Leon Faucher in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Faucher believes that the great influx of gold will be but temporary, and that the area on which it will operate is so vast that the general level of value will be affected to a very small extent. A quarter of a century must, he says, elapse before, at the present rate of production, a sum of gold is accumulated equal to the annual income of England alone. One-half, moreover, of the population of Europe is insufficiently provided with metallic money; and the stream of gold must overflow into Spain, Austria, and the provinces of the Danube, as well as into the remoter regions of India and China, before it saturates the circulation of the commercial nations—England, Belgium, Holland, and France.

Kossuth on Emigration.—The following letter from Kossuth, received by a gentleman in this town (says the *Newcastle Guardian*) this week, cannot fail to interest those who intend to emigrate to the continent of America:—

DEAR SIR,—In your letter of the 13th instant, you ask me, at the request of your men, about the prospects of agricultural labourers and coal miners in America. I feel honoured by this confidence, and gladly give you my impressions. The United States, especially the western portion of the country, Wisconsin and Iowa, offer most favourable chances for emigration, especially to every industrial agriculturist who has some capital, say £100 to £200. There is not the slightest doubt that in a very short time he must succeed, as the value of the land increases materially by the natural progress of the settlements towards the west, whilst the former has, besides all the benefits of his industry by his annual crops, Congress-land at 1½ dollar (equal to five English shillings) the acre; fetches, when cleaned and brought under cultivation, in very few years, ten to fifteen and more dollars the acre. There are, besides, such facilities for the education of the children, to whom the social equality opens the most honourable career, that I strongly advise emigration to every agriculturist who has some capital. The daily labourer encounters more difficulties. Wages amount commonly in the west (besides board and lodging, which is given to the labourer) to eight dollars (32 shillings) a month, for an agriculturist in harvest time one dollar a day; but hired labour is not so much required as in England, the farmers in the west being all small proprietors who work their fields themselves.

As to the wages of the coal miners, I have no experience, but I know that extensive coal-fields are worked all over the Union, especially in the state of Pennsylvania, and skilled labourers always find employment. With sincere thanks for your sympathy, your's faithfully,
L. KOSSUTH.

THE BOLTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A boy named Greenhalgh died on Thursday through injuries received by the accident on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. In the afternoon an inquest was held on the bodies of Greenhalgh and the pointsman, who, it will be remembered, committed suicide. The following is the verdict:—

In the case of the boy Greenhalgh, "Manslaughter against Baneroff;" in the case of Baneroff, "Temporary Insanity." And the jury cannot separate without expressing their opinion that the servants employed on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, from Liverpool to Bolton, on Monday, the 23rd of August, were totally inadequate to meet the extraordinary demands upon them consequent upon running several excursion trains, and permitting excursionists to travel in ordinary trains. They also desire to deprecate, in the strongest terms, the running of trains of such unusual lengths, and with a deficiency of locomotive power to work the same. And further, they desire to state that there was great irregularity in the starting and arrival of trains on the day before named—no less than seven trains (two of them numbering upwards of thirty carriages each), and extending nearly a mile in length, accumulating on one line of rails at the Bolton station, rendering an increase of servants indispensable to the safe and effectual working of the line.

BALLOONING WITH ANIMALS.—Yesterday the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals renewed, at the Westminster Police Court, the application for a summons against the manager of Cremorne Gardens, which he had unsuccessfully urged at Hammersmith the day before, for allowing M. and Madame Poitevin to ascend from thence on the back of a pony suspended from a machine. The application was based on the act for preventing cruelty to animals, and was granted by Mr. Arnold, the magistrate.

SCIENCE AND ART.

THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM is rapidly approaching completion—so far as this country is concerned. At whatever point the knowledge which is a power exists and can be transmitted along the lines of thought, wires are being laid down to reach it. Thus—as every one knows, the American, Alexandrian, Brazilian, and Peninsular ships are all seen from the high cliffs above the Needles full two hours before they can arrive at Southampton:—lines are, therefore, in progress to announce the earliest appearance of these vessels off the Isle of Wight. Westward, the telegraphs are completed as far as Exeter, and branch lines are being constructed from the railway station at Plymouth to the Dockyards and to Mount Edgecumbe. The works are far advanced for the next sinking of a submarine line—that between Dover and Middlekirk: the Gutta Serena Company having contracted to deliver the rope on the 11th of September, when it will be forthwith laid down. In order to concentrate and regulate on certain bases the whole system of communication with continental Europe—on which there are already more than two hundred telegraphic stations connected with each other—a subterranean line is in progress of being made from Cornhill to Dover, so as to be independent of the railways.—*Athenæum*.

USEFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—A pharmacien at Rome, Signor Pagliare, has recently succeeded in discovering a liquid possessing so extraordinary a power of coagulating blood that if to a large basin containing this fluid one drop of the styptic be added, complete solidification ensues, so that the basin may be inverted without causing any blood to be lost. The practical advantages of this styptic are consequently very great, inasmuch as by its timely application the bleeding from large and dangerous wounds may be immediately stanching.

THE ELECTRIC CLOCK erected at the junction of the five roads opposite Hungerford Market—and the apparatus for announcing daily the mean time at Greenwich to the passers by—have attracted crowds to the neighbourhood of the Strand every day during the past week. Both are picturesque and striking additions to the great thoroughfare—its itself the most picturesque street in London:—the huge vermilion ball, sashed with gold, by day—the beautiful clock, with its four faces of enamelled glass, having the hours and minutes marked in deep stains, and the shining ball which surmounts the iron scaffolding, by night. The great ball over the Telegraph Office, weighing 186 lb., has been experimentally liberated by a battery of two plates at Greenwich—so that, although the wires are not yet all attached, there is no doubt of the result answering to expectation. It is said, the works are now so near completion that in a few days the first regular action of the ball may be witnessed.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—For some days past workmen have been engaged in preparing the west face of the Nelson Column for the last of the four bronze pannels commemorative of the acts and achievements of the great English Sea Captain. The subject is, Nelson in the act of boarding the "San Josef" at Cape St. Vincent. Mr. Watson is the sculptor, the Messrs. Moore the founders.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The restoration of Sir James Thornhill's cupola and dome has, it is said, been determined on by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—The *Morning Herald* says:—"We understand that the authorities have it in contemplation to purchase the extensive property of the Earl of Harrington, situated at Old Brompton, for the purpose of erecting a new National Gallery. The Government are favourably disposed to the site as a most eligible place for the building."

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The discoveries of Dr. Layard at Nineveh have, it is known, inspired the French with a strong desire to rival them. Recent accounts from M. Place, their consul at Mosul, state that, within the last few months, he has caused further excavations to be made at Khorabad, and that the result of these has been the discovery of a number of colossal statues, bas-reliefs (some of them brilliantly coloured), articles of pottery and jewellery, inscriptions, &c.: together with further portions of the palace and its dependencies, one of the entrance-gates to the city, an extensive colonnade in marble—of which twenty-eight columns have already been found. All these *trouvailles* are of great interest, especially those connected with the palace, as they prove the Assyrians to have been accomplished architects. But perhaps the most interesting discovery of all is the wine-cellar of the old Assyrian kings, connected with the palace. In it were found rows of jars still standing in order, though many were broken and others filled with sand; and at the bottom of these jars was a deposit of a violet colour, evidently left by wine. M. Place has also caused excavations to be made in different hills on the left bank of the Tigris within thirty miles of Khorabad. These places are called Bashiccha, Karamtes, Teuleuben, Matai, Karacook, Dgigan, Barrain, &c. In most of them he has found sculptures, vases, articles of jewellery, and small vessels in metal, stone, and even in gold. At Dgigan, a large monument has been discovered, which, it is thought, may turn out to be equal in importance to the edifice at Khorabad. At Mattai and Barrain numerous bas-reliefs have been found, some of them cut in the solid rock, about 150 yards above the level of the plain. Gigantic personages and a train of Assyrian kings at full length figure in them. M. Place has given details respecting the English excavations at Koyoun-

nik and Nimroud, and states that he has obtained the permission of Colonel Rawlinson to make cuttings there.—*Literary Gazette*.

PHILOSOPHICAL MODE OF PURIFYING WATER.—In the window of the Wenham Lake Ice Company, in the Strand, is a specimen of what Thames water is and may become in a short space of time. A more filthy compound it is scarcely possible to imagine. Into this foulness a syphon filter—a recent invention of Mr. Bird, the eminent practical chemist of Birmingham—is suspended, and the water which flows therefrom is as clear and pellucid as a rock spring. The way in which this filter acts is by the natural process observable in mountainous and hilly countries, where the water rises upwards through the crevices of the strata, &c., which thus become syphons supplying ever-flowing streams. Although the invention is small and portable, it is capable of filtering at a very rapid rate, without getting clogged, as in the ordinary description of filter, the more so as the water in the butt or cistern is permitted to deposit its sediment without being disturbed by this apparatus, which is suspended over, and not amidst or under such deposit.

PAINTING ON PORCELAIN.—With a view of assisting the class of students for painting on porcelain at the Department of Practical Art at Marlborough House, we understand that the Queen has been graciously pleased to allow the finest specimens of the old Sevres porcelain to be removed from Buckingham Palace to the museum at Marlborough House. Instruction in the art of painting on porcelain will be given to female as well as male students.

THE POISON OF THE TOAD.—Popular tradition has from time immemorial attached a poisonous influence to the toad, but enlightened opinion prevailed that the idea was an ignorant prejudice. All doubts, however, as to the poisonous nature of the contents of the skin pustules of the toad and salamander lizard are set at rest by the recent experiments of two French philosophers, MM. Gratiolet and S. Cloez, who by inoculating various animals with the cutaneous poison of toads and salamanders, have demonstrated that the substances in question are endowed with well-marked and exceedingly dangerous qualities. MM. Gratiolet and S. Cloez are at this time occupied in collecting a large amount of toad venom, and will shortly make known the result of their further investigations, which are calculated, in the opinion of the investigators, to throw considerable light upon the nature and action of the poisons of hydrophobia, of serpents, of contagious diseases, and animal poisons generally.—*Spectator*.

GIGANTIC TELESCOPE.—A correspondent of the *Times* has sent to that paper an account of an achromatic telescope now erecting on Wandsworth Common, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Gravatt, for the Rev. Mr. Craig, vicar of Leamington. It consists, says the writer, of a plain tower, with a long tube slung at its side. The tower, consisting of brick, is 64 feet in height, 15 feet in diameter. Every precaution has been taken in the construction of this building to prevent the slightest vibration; but, if any disappointment in this respect does arise (which, however, Mr. Gravatt does not anticipate), additional weight can be obtained by loading the several floors, and the most perfect steadiness will be thus insured. By the side of this sustaining tower hangs the telescope. The length of the main tube, which is shaped somewhat like a cigar, is 76 feet; but with an eye-piece at the narrow end, and a dew-cap at the other, the total length in use will be 85 feet. The design of the dew-cap is to prevent obscuration by the condensation of moisture which takes place during the night, when the instrument is most in use. Its exterior is of bright metal, the interior is painted black. The focal distance will vary from 76 to 85 feet. The tube at its greatest circumference measures 13 feet, and this part is about 24 feet from the object-glass. The determination of this point was the result of repeated experiments and minute and careful calculations. It was essential to the object in view that there should not be the slightest vibration in the instrument. Mr. Gravatt, reasoning from analogy, applied the principle of harmonic progression to the perfecting of an instrument for extending the range of vision, and thus aiding astronomic research. By his improvements the vibration at one end of the tube is neutralized by that at the other, and the result is, that the utmost steadiness and precision are attained. The ironwork of the tube was manufactured by Messrs. Rennie, under the direction of Mr. Gravatt. The object-glasses are also of English construction, and throw a curious light on the manner in which an enlightened commercial policy has reacted upon and promoted the advancement of science. Up to a recent period, the flint glass for achromatic telescopes was entirely of foreign manufacture. Since the reduction in the duty great improvements have been made in this department. The making of the large flint glass was intrusted to Mr. Chance, of Birmingham, who at first hesitated to manufacture one larger than nine inches in diameter. On being urged, however, by Mr. Craig, he has succeeded in producing one of twenty-four inches; perfectly clear, and homogeneous in structure. Besides this, there is a second of plate-glass of the same dimensions, cast by the Thames Plate-Glass Company, either of which the observer may use at his option. The tube rests upon a light wooden frame-work, with iron wheels attached, and is fitted to a circular iron railway at a distance of fifty-two feet from the centre of the tower. The chain by which it is lowered is capable of sustaining a weight of thirteen tons, though the weight of the tube is only three. Notwithstanding the immense size of the instrument, the machinery is such that it can move either in azimuth, or up to an altitude of eighty degrees, with

as much ease and rapidity as an ordinary telescope, and, from the nature of the mechanical arrangements, with far greater certainty as to results. The slightest force applied to the wheel on the iron rail causes the instrument to move horizontally round the central tower, while a wheel at the right hand of the observer enables him to elevate or depress the object-glass with the greatest precision and facility. With respect to the magnifying power of this novel instrument, it is only necessary to state that, though the focus is not so sharp as it will be shortly, it has already separated the nebulae in the same way as Lord Rosse's. It has already separated some of the double stars in the Great Bear, and shown distinctly a clear distance of fifty or sixty degrees between them, with several other stars occupying the intervening space. Ordinary readers will better understand the extraordinary magnifying power of the telescope when we inform them that by it a quarter-inch letter can be read at the distance of half a mile.

"DUMB CATTLE DRIVEN."—On Friday a fat ox, which had been driven from Smithfield to Aldgate, when it smelt blood refused to enter the passage leading to the slaughterhouse. All the goading, and pricking, and twisting of the tail by the drivers and butchers could not force the animal to enter. At last it turned suddenly round, made a start for the opposite side of the way, and entered a beer shop, to the great alarm of the proprietor and his customers, who fled in the greatest dismay. The ox went out quietly, and entered a large warehouse, where a number of women, who had just brought home slops they had been making, were congregated. The women and girls, of course, fled screaming to all parts of the building. Here the ox remained surveying the slops and outfits for about a quarter of an hour, when he was driven out the back way into the yard of the old Three Nuns inn. On emerging from this place into the High-street an attempt was made to drive him to the other side of the way, but he still objected to be slaughtered, and made his way through a dense crowd to the shop of a leather cutter, No. 20, High-street. His first visit was to the counting-house. He then made his way into the warehouse, where he was quite at home among the hides. After remaining here about 20 minutes he was ejected *vi et armis*, and driven to a slaughterhouse in Harrow-alley, where he met the fate which he seemed so anxious to avoid.

CITY HOSPICE AND SOUP KITCHEN.—On Thursday afternoon an establishment on the principle of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, was opened, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor and a number of the city authorities. The premises are situate at Victoria-bridge, Holborn, and the stated purpose of the institution is mainly that of affording relief to the destitute, and next, that of a registry for servants out of employ, so as to enable them to obtain situations without the payment of the fee required at the offices. The lower part of the building has at the entrance a convenient lavatory, and from this again the visitor passes into a large hall with a number of elevated seats in the centre, surrounded by round tables and benches. Across the upper end of the apartment is a strong railing, behind which are several very complete sets of gas cooking apparatus. Behind these are several coppers for the manufacture of soup, also heated by gas. The soup apparatus is capable of making 100 gallons per diem, and there is a commensurate provision for the cooking of solid food. The whole of the cooking is under the care of M. Soyer. Around the apartment is a large wooden gallery, which may be called the instruction department. In one portion of this is an ironing table, provided with the necessary utensils for the purpose of instructing the women and girls that portion of domestic duty. Adjoining this is a table laid out as for a family, and near it a table prepared for a large party, every article likely to be required being properly placed, and every napkin being differently folded, so as to enable the ambitious neophyte to suit the taste of all mistresses. On a level with the gallery are placed women's dormitories containing fourteen beds, and above these in a lofty apartment are the men's beds. There are at present only twenty-two, but there are rooms for forty. The Lord Mayor, on taking the chair, made a suitable speech. After which the company assembled in one of the upper rooms, where a very substantial repast was prepared. The usual loyal and local toasts were drunk and responded to, and the company separated after staying a short time in the lower hall to contemplate the curious scene which presented itself upon the opening of the soup kitchen, and the rush of hundreds to partake of its benefits.

FIRE AT MILW-END AND WHITECHAPEL.—Between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire was discovered at the back of the premises known as Hemingway's Tavern and Saloon, corner of Beaumont-street, Mile-end. The blaze was so great as to attract the attention of the firemen at several of the stations. The Theatre and Assembly-room were consumed; and a loss of some thousand pounds sustained. — About the same time the next morning, the premises of Mr. Walker, wholesale ironmonger, High-street, Whitechapel, were discovered by the police to be on fire. After the lapse of a few minutes, Mr. Walker, and two women who were sleeping in the premises, were made sensible of the outbreak, and made an attempt to escape by the stairs, but the flames shot forth in such a body as to drive them back. They gained one of the front windows, and the Royal Society's fire-escape drove up in time to rescue them.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETINGS.

The British Archæological Association has been holding its ninth annual congress at Newark. The Duke of Newcastle was the President for this year. On the first evening, after an admirable address from the noble President, Mr. Gutch proceeded to read an elaborate paper on Robin Hood and the ballads, which he had prepared in consequence of the vicinity of the place of their present meeting to Sherwood Forest, hitherto regarded as the habitation of the celebrated English yeoman, Robin Hood. The recent singular discovery made by the Rev. J. Hunter, in his researches among the ancient records of the Exchequer, justified him (Mr. Gutch) in asserting the veritable existence of Robin Hood about the year 1323. — Another paper on the era and character of the bold outlaw, prepared by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, was read, in the absence of that gentleman, by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew. Mr. Halliwell arrived at the conclusion that it was most unsafe to rely on the very insufficient evidences of the existence of such a person. In all probability he was a mythic personage, and the conjecture that his name was merely a corruption of "Robin of the Wood" was by no means an impossible one. After a few words from Mr. Planche, suggesting another theory of the Robin Hood mystery, Sir F. Durrant read an able paper on the forest laws, courts, and customs, and the Chief Justices in Eyre, north and south of the Trent.

Early on Tuesday morning, a large party proceeded by special train to Thurgarton, a village about seven miles from Newark, to breakfast at Thurgarton Priory, the seat of Mr. Richard Milward. Having inspected this building, and the ancient church, the party proceeded to Nottingham, where they were shown the ancient charters and muniments of the borough, dating from about the year 1,300, along with a number of Roman and other antiquities which have been discovered in the town and neighbourhood. At the Exchange Rooms, Mr. Planche read an interesting and amusing paper, displaying great antiquarian research, on "The Family of the Peverels of Nottingham." The visitors afterwards proceeded to St. Mary's church, and to the site of the old castle. They then went on to Newstead Abbey, where they were received with great courtesy by Colonel and Mrs. Wildman.

On Wednesday, a party, numbering upwards of one hundred, visited the Abbey Church, Worksop, and Clumber, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle. In the evening, Mr. Pettigrew read a paper, written by Mr. Bateman, of Lincoln, containing notices of early burial-places discovered in the county of Nottingham. A paper, prepared by Mr. Jewitt, on ancient customs and sports of the county of Nottingham, was read by Mr. Planche. Mr. Pettigrew, on behalf of Mr. Baigent, then read a paper written by that gentleman on discoveries recently made in the church of St. John, at Winchester.

On Thursday the Congress visited Lincoln, where they were hospitably entertained by the Mayor and Dean, inspected the noble minster and the interesting antiquities of that fine old town, and listened to a paper from Mr. Connor on the stained glass of the cathedral. — The evening meeting was marked by a very admirably written paper by Mr. Weekes on Church Spires.

On Friday, the Congress visited the collegiate church of Southwell, and returned to inspect the ancient and noble church of Newark, and the remains of its castle—in which King John died, and from which Charles the First delivered himself to the Scots encamped without. A dinner at the Town Hall in the evening concluded the proceedings of the Congress.

The members of a rival association, the Archæological Institute, have been in session at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, and the presidency of Lord Talbot de Malahide, M.R.I.A. An apartment at the Central Railway Station was fitted up as "the reception room." On Tuesday, the party proceeded to inspect the various objects of interest in the town, and ended the day with *conversations* in the hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The sections met on Wednesday. The public dinner of the institute took place on Thursday. On Friday the members were entertained by the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, after having visited Morpeth, Warkworth Castle, the Hermitage, Alnwick and Hulne Abbey, and other places of antiquity and interest within the ducal domain. Saturday was devoted to the Cathedral City of Durham; and on Monday the members made an excursion to Prudhoe Castle, Hexham, and a portion of the celebrated Roman Wall.

THE REAL ANNIVERSARY OF NAPOLEON'S BIRTH.—"Detector" calls attention in the *Times* to the fact that though the French Emperor chose to call himself Napoleon Bonaparte, and to fix his birthday on the 16th of August, 1769, his real names were Napolioné Buonaparté, and he was born on the 5th of February, 1768. Corsica was not annexed to France until June, 1769, consequently to make himself a Frenchman (by birth) he was obliged to choose a date subsequent to this period. "His contract of marriage in 1796, still existing in the registry of the second arrondissement of Paris, in its preamble states that his baptismal registrar then produced attests that he was born on the 5th of Feb., 1768."

A short time ago, a huge serpent, supposed to be venomous, made its appearance in the night-time in the cabin of a vessel bound from Moulmein to Sunderland, and after an exciting chase was killed by the captain.

FATAL STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE THAMES.

On Friday morning Mr. Payne held an inquest at Horselydown, on the body of Edward Cook, seaman on board the "Thirak," of Stockton, aged 19 years. On Wednesday evening last, about six o'clock, the deceased was engaged in removing a boat from the bow to the stern of his vessel, the tide having just turned at low water. Two or three barges and lighters had left their moorings to proceed with the tide up the river, and were just abreast of the Thirak, which was the outside vessel in the battle-bridge tier; and, on account of their position, the deceased was obliged to proceed in a different direction to what he would otherwise have done. One of the Watermen Company's Steamboats (No 11) was going down the river at this time, and almost met the "Niobe" steamer at this point. From the course the small boat was taking to avoid the lighters, the captain of the "Niobe" imagined she was about to cross the river, but no sooner had she cleared the lighters than she altered her course to reach the stern of the "Thirak." The captain of the "Niobe" immediately gave orders to "stop" and "turn astern," but before the way of his vessel could be stopped, her bow came in contact with the stern of the boat in which deceased was standing. He was knocked clean overboard, and was seen to float till the paddle-wheel passed over him. About an hour after, he was washed ashore. The captain had done everything in his power to avert the calamity; the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

DEATH IN A POLICE CELL.—On Wednesday, Mr. Wakley held an inquest in Camden-town, on the body of a man unknown, about 45 years of age. A police-constable stated that at six o'clock on Monday evening he found deceased lying apparently drunk on the pavement in Little Drummond-street. He was insensible to a great degree, but still was able to ask for water. Witness had him conveyed on a stretcher to the station-house, where he was laid upon his back in the cell. He was then unconscious. At eight o'clock a great change for the worse took place in his appearance, when he was removed from the cell to the lobby, and the police-surgeon was sent for. Dr. James Smalley said that as soon as he was sent for he attended deceased, who had been twenty minutes dead when he arrived. Upon a *post mortem* examination he found that death resulted from extravasation of blood on the brain, produce by the rupture of a blood-vessel; but he could not say whether the rupture was caused by violence, drink, or natural causes. Coroner: When a person is found insensible in the street, a medical man should be instantly sent for, as it is very difficult to distinguish between apoplexy or congestion of the brain and drunkenness. Had deceased been in the first instance bled, the rupture might have been prevented, and his life saved; and instead of being laid flat on the floor, the head should be kept in a raised position. Dr. Frazer observed that the police were afraid to send for medical relief, for they had been reprimanded by the commissioners for going to such expense. The jury returned a verdict—"The deceased died of extravasation of blood on the brain, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, but how that was caused there is no evidence to prove;" and requested the coroner to draw the attention of the police commissioners to the necessity of providing immediate surgical aid in all similar cases.

THE JAMAICA ASSOCIATION OF LIVERPOOL held a meeting on Tuesday for the purpose of receiving delegates from the island of Jamaica, who had visited this country with the view of explaining the present position of the colony. The attendance was very limited. Mr. J. B. Yates, president of the association, who occupied the chair, stated, in the course of his introductory observations, that although the production of sugar in Jamaica once amounted to 150,000 hogsheads annually, it would not this year exceed 35,000 hogsheads. He stated that, out of 653 sugar plantations in the island, he believed the cultivation of nearly one-half had been abandoned. Mr. Girod, of Jamaica, was then introduced, and moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, deeply sympathizing with the inhabitants of Jamaica in the distress to which they have been subjected by the great political changes of which they have been made the victims, desires unequivocally to declare its conviction that:—honour of the nation is involved in the future destiny of a noble colony; and that its inhabitants are entitled to such immediate and substantial relief at the hands of the Government and people of this country as may rescue so valuable an appendage of the Crown from total and irretrievable ruin.

Mr. Thompson, of Jamaica, followed, and moved a resolution, declaring that among the principal causes which have tended to the ruin of Jamaica is the great scarcity of available plantation labour—a scarcity painfully aggravated by the cholera and smallpox; and that an obligation rests, morally and politically, on the Government to aid the efforts which have been long made by the colony to increase its supply of useful labourers by means of immigration, under proper regulations, from the continents of Africa and Asia. This proposition having been agreed to, Mr. Smith moved a resolution recommending a decrease of the duties on British colonial produce, which was also carried, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon Sir J. Pakington with a memorial founded on the resolutions.

DR. JOHN DUNMORE LANG is seeking to form a series of agricultural settlements along the various rivers available for steam navigation on the east coast of Australia, from Sydney to the Tropic of Capricorn, for the growth of cotton and other semi-tropical productions. "This," he says in one of his letters to the *Daily News*, "I am confident, can be done with perfect facility and perfect safety, to the extent of from one hundred thousand to half a million of people—men, women, and children—at the rate of fifty thousand a year, if necessary."

STATISTICAL COLUMN.

EMIGRATION.—In a recent number we gave some facts founded on a return of the Commissioners of Emigration; we now add a few more details. For the first six months of 1852 the number of emigrants has been as follows:—

	The United States....	136,204	at the rate for the year of....	272,408
British North America	19,453	"	"	38,906
Australian Colonies ..	25,510	"	"	51,020
All other places	1,519	"	"	3,038

Total 182,686 365,972

The last complete year is 1851. In that year the whole number of emigrants was 335,966; in the present year, the number will be at least 365,972, or at the rate of *one thousand persons per day*! The 335,966 persons who emigrated in 1851, the Commissioners in their Report divide as follows:—

Irish Emigrants.			
Nine-tenths of the emigrants from Liverpool	185,414		
Emigrants direct from Ireland	62,350		
Irish from Glasgow	4,811		
Irish emigrants to Australia in ships chartered by the Commissioners	4,797		

Total Irish emigrants in 1851 257,372

Leaving for England and Scotland 78,594. Here, then, we have the remarkable fact that 257,372 persons emigrated from Ireland last year, and there is every reason to believe that that number is likely to continue to increase, owing to the annual increase in the sums of money remitted from Irish settlers in America to their friends in Ireland, chiefly for the purpose of enabling them to emigrate. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole (says the *Economist*), we have therefore arrived at this remarkable fact, that the population has become stationary, the increase of births over deaths being no more than sufficient to supply the current of emigration. The effect of so startling a fact is, however, somewhat modified when we bear in mind that of the entire number of emigrants in 1851, 335,966, no fewer than 257,372, were Irish, leaving 78,594 for Great Britain. Supposing the same proportion to obtain in the present year, then the estimated number of 365,972 would consist of 280,340 Irish, and 85,632 English and Scotch. The result of this apportionment will be, that, while the population of the United Kingdom will be about stationary, that of Ireland will decrease by 215,183, and that of Great Britain will increase by 227,368.

IRISH CRIME AND POVERTY.—The Thirtieth Report of the Inspectors-General on the Prisons of Ireland, recently published, says there are "grounds for future hopefulness, if the subject be not entertained in too impatient and sanguine a spirit, and if due allowance be made for the demoralization and debasement consequent upon a famine of more than three years' duration." In the number of persons incarcerated for 1852 as compared with 1851 there is a decrease of 1,181. There is also a large reduction in the number of cases at assizes and quarter sessions involving the punishment of transportation; the numbers for 1850 being 31,326—for 1851, 24,634. At the same time there was an increase per cent. of the number found guilty and sentenced in relation to the number of cases, which proves, as the Inspectors remark, a greater facility of obtaining convictions, and a more complete administration of the law. The number of outrages especially reported to the constabulary are for 1850, 10,639—for 1851, 9,144. The decrease of crime has been accompanied by a decrease of pauperism and destitution. The Fifth Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland reminds us that the number of persons receiving out-door relief had decreased from 833,889, on the 1st of July, 1848, to 10,935, on the 26th of April, 1851. At this latter period the number in the workhouse was 249,277. With that reduction of pauperism a great improvement has taken place in the rate of mortality in workhouses, which had sunk from 25 per 1,000 weekly to 6½ per 1,000. In the present year, in the week ending April 24th, "the total number receiving out-door relief in Ireland, was 3,498; the total number in the workhouses at the same date was 186,453; showing a decrease in comparison with the corresponding period last year of no less than 70,261 paupers, or 27 per cent. The figures will stand thus:—

	Receiving out-door relief.	In the workhouse.	Total.
1851	10,935	249,277	260,212
1852	3,498	186,453	189,951
Decrease.....	7,437	62,824	70,261
			27 per cent.

EUROPEAN RACES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The American correspondent of the *Times* has sent an interesting paper to that journal, with the view of showing, in contradiction of recent allegations as to the number of Irish, the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race in numerical, as well as in intellectual capacity, in that part of North America comprised within the area of the Republic of the United States. The following European races made up the population of the British colonies previous to the American Revolution; viz., Anglo-Saxon, Lowland Scotch, Scotch Irish, Welsh, Highland Scotch, Germans, Dutch, French (Huguenots), Moravians, Poles, Swedes, and Jews. To these may be added a few Flemish or Belgians, who came over with the Dutch to New York and New Jersey. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1775, the population of the thirteen colonies has been estimated at 2,000,000 of whites, and 600,000 blacks. There were a few Irish gentlemen and Irish Celtic servants and labourers, who accompanied the Anglo-Saxon, Welsh, and Scotch emigrants in the 17th and 18th centuries to the middle and southern colonies. It appears, from official returns, that for

the sixty years between 1790 and 1850, the total number of immigrants was 2,760,320, and that the natural increase, in periods of ten years, would be 1,590,605. So that the total number of immigrants since 1790, and their descendants down to 1850, may be estimated at 4,350,925. The aggregate number of whites, as shown by the census of 1850, was 19,631,799; so that, if we allow half-a-million for the gain of white population by the accession of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, California, and New Mexico, to the territories of the United States, with a further allowance for other accessions by immigration previous to 1790, it appears that about three-fourths, or more than 14,000,000 of the present population, are descendants of European colonists previous to the American Revolution. The writer gives the following estimate of the approximate proportions of the different races forming the population of the United States in 1850:—

Anglo-Saxons	11,000,000
Lowland Scotch	700,000
Scotch and Anglo-Saxon Irish	1,500,000
Celtic Irish	2,000,000
Welsh	800,000
German	2,000,000
Dutch	800,000
French (including Huguenots)	1,000,000
Danes and Norwegians	100,000
Swedes	100,000
Swiss	50,000
Spaniards, Italians, Jews, &c.	100,000

Total whites 19,550,000
Africans, slaves and free 3,600,000

Total 23,150,000

With regard to the Irish Celtic population in the United States, it may be remarked that, compared with the inhabitants of the Anglo-Saxon stock, it is a short-lived race, and the average rate of mortality among these recent immigrants to America is much greater than among other portions of the population.

DEATH OF SAMUEL HALL.

We regret to announce the demise of Mr. Samuel Hall, the venerable father of Mr. Spencer T. Hall, the poet and lecturer, which took place on the 20th instant, at Brookside Cottage, Sutton, in Ashfield, Notts. Mr. Hall was in his 84th year when he died; was for the most part of his life, a person of remarkable bodily activity and endurance—having one day, when in his sixtieth year, walked nearly sixty miles, between three o'clock in the morning and nine in the evening, on an errand of parental affection, still feeling hale when the task was done; With so compact a frame, a fine arched nose, an earnest eye, and the index to great firmness in every feature, his bearing and expression would have been strongly military; but having early imbibed and retained the doctrines of Quakerism, that expression was softened, if not neutralized, by his primitive garb, his homely language, and the habitual tenour of his conversation. All his battles were battles of the mind; and his life, in the main, was a succession of mental and emotional conflicts. He had some natural talent for literature; and, like his grandfather and his son, could rhyme a couplet. He was the author of several tracts—one entitled, "Samuel Hall's Legacy to Professors and to the Profane," and was not without a turn for philosophical experiment. Had he been trained to a profession for which he was constitutionally fitted, he was a man likely to have risen to considerable eminence; but having been put to a business for which nature never intended him, and afterwards engaged into a partnership with a dishonest man to whom he was distantly related, he was plunged into difficulties at middle life, from which his subsequent struggles failed to extricate him—a circumstance he was wont to deplore, especially as his family and connexions were the sufferers. So far back as 1799, he had discovered the advantages of pressure upon light soils, to the growth of grain and bulbous roots, upon which, after much observation and experiment, he wrote a treatise, and invented a machine for sowing, manuring, and pressing turnip-seed in one operation. The discovery was an important one, and has been a great benefit to agriculture; but, from the invention having been early improved upon by others, its originator, as is too often the case, was a loser by it. In his adversity, Mr. Hall had ever a willing heart and hand for those who were humbler still, and his memory will be respected by all who knew him. He was greatly pleased with every manifestation of intelligence and improvement in his children, and would occasionally speak of his eldest son, the lecturer, as "a lad after his own heart." Though his marriage beyond the pale of membership excluded him from the Society of Friends, he retained their style as well as primitive tenets to the end, and his remains were interred in their burying-ground at Mansfield, near those of his beloved wife and one of his sons, on Monday last. At the age of sixty-five he wrote his "Will," which is chiefly a *resumé* of his religious principles—saying that as he had little of *this world's* goods to leave his family, he would endeavour to leave them something that might be of use to them for the next. It was good that the old man should be gathered to his rest in the harvest-time.

A FREE-TRADE BANQUET is to be held in Manchester a few days before the meeting of Parliament, says a correspondent, to which a large number of Free-trade and Liberal members of the House of Commons is to be invited. The banquet is to be held in the Free-trade Hall. —*Daily News*.

Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., has returned from the Continent, where he was for a time confined by a serious illness. He still continues in a prostrate state. —*Daily News*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 1.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Court left Derby yesterday morning about nine o'clock, and arrived safely at York at 11.13. Of course there was an immense concourse of people at the latter resting-place, the royal carriages being "almost besieged." The Queen and Prince Albert several times came to the windows of the royal carriage, and bowed in acknowledgment of the flattering reception they met with from the citizens of York. Her Majesty appeared to be in the enjoyment of good health, and seemed in excellent spirits. At Darlington the same scene was renewed—the station being filled with the gentry, and a very large number of persons being congregated outside, along the sides of the railway, who enthusiastically cheered the Queen as the train entered the station. A basket of fruit from the gardens of the Duke of Northumberland, at Stanwick-park, was presented to her Majesty, as was also a beautiful bouquet, culled from the Grange nursery gardens of Mr. Harrison, the latter being presented through Harry Pease, Esq., of Pierremont. At half-past one the royal carriage entered the central station at Newcastle—the corporation magistrates, &c., being in attendance, and a guard of honour from the barracks. The latest intelligence is that her Majesty was on the point of taking lunch the loyalty of the daily papers not sufficing to bring down the information beyond noon yesterday.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—The mortality has declined in London, and 980 deaths have been registered in the fourth week of August. This number is less by 104 than the number registered in the previous week, and less by 144 than the numbers registered in the first week of August. Of the 980 persons who died 508 were males and 472 females; 558 were children under the age of 15, 277 were adults of middle age, and 144 were people who had attained the age of 60 and upwards. 701 of the deaths occurred in the districts north, 279 in the districts south of the Thames. 120 of the deaths took place in public institutions—namely, 30 in workhouses, 23 in hospitals, 4 in lunatic asylums, 4 in military and naval asylums, 2 in the Dreadnought, and 2 in the Westminster House of Correction. No death was registered in any other prison. Scarletina is still prevalent; it has destroyed the lives of 51 children. Fever was fatal to 32 adults and 16 children. Diarrhoea was fatal to 107 children, 8 persons in the middle of life, and 10 of the age of 60 and upwards. It is gratifying to observe the sudden decline of the deaths from diarrhoea from 208 to 125. 15 deaths from cholera are registered, including 11 children and 4 adults; 10 males and 5 females died of the disease, 12 on the north, and 3 on the south side of the Thames. In the interval between the two great epidemics of Asiatic cholera, in the years 1832 and 1849, on the continent a partial outbreak occurred, which did not reach England, and we may hope that, on the present occasion, this country may enjoy the like immunity. At the same time, all the measures contemplated for purifying the earth, air, and water, of London, and other cities, should be accelerated. There are 15 cases of cholera registered in the week. "Summer" has been substituted in two cases for "English" cholera. In all the other cases the medical certificates are followed. —*From the Registrar-General's Return.*

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.—The accounts of the progress of the harvest are more favourable. A report from Bristol says that in that neighbourhood the crops will yield a fair average. A letter from Newcastle-on-Tyne says:—"The corn crops are not so much injured by the recent heavy rains as was anticipated, and at no period was there so large a breadth of corn ready for cutting. With the exception of potatoes, which are diseased in some districts, it is admitted that the crops will be a good average." In Scotland also the crops are good and largely secured. The *Mark Lane Express*, however, takes the desponding side, but it must be recollected that the bias of the agricultural organ is in favour of high prices:—

It is, as yet, too early to form anything like an estimate as to the general result, but there is reason to believe that in most of the Southern parts of the kingdom the deficiency will be very serious. The samples of new Wheat and Barley hitherto brought forward at the different markets have afforded undoubted proof of the inferiority of the quality; the Wheat is for the most part of a lean berry and light in weight, and many samples are badly sprouted. The Barley is discoloured, and not free from sprouted grains. The reports of the yield to the acre, where the crops have been put to the test of thrashing, are likewise very unsatisfactory, and we much fear that the season will prove most disastrous to the farmer. A very large proportion of the corn has, unquestionably, been carried in bad condition, and much will not be fit for use for a considerable time to come.

The complaint of a scarcity of labour is universal, and everywhere high wages are given to reapers. The *Moniteur* states that the harvest (contrary to expectation) will be of an average yield throughout France; and accounts from the United States report very satisfactorily of the productiveness of the crops.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark-lane, Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852.

With a continuance of fine weather for harvest operations which are nearly brought to a close on the Southern counties, our trade is quiet for every article. Prices as on Monday.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,050 qrs.; Foreign, 4,600 qrs. Barley—English, 20 qrs.; Foreign, — qrs. Oats, —English, 100 qrs.; Irish, 1,700 qrs.; Foreign, 2,150 qrs. Flour, —English, 1,120; Foreign, — sacks, 4,450 barrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 6s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (payment in advance) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Your humble Enquirer" would get much more authoritative and reliable answers to his queries than any we can give him, by addressing them to "T. Mann, Esq., Registrar-General's office, London."

"S. Q. Cork."—We have done so repeatedly, and have heard nothing of it. We do not believe it to be illegal. In the case alluded to, there is no danger whatever, the matter being non-political.

"A. C. Clifton" inquires whether the editorship of the *Noncon* is changed, with a view to his contradiction of the report, if untrue. We reply, that it neither has been, nor is likely to be—and if we had not lived in the world a good while, we should be surprised at any one's thinking it worth his while to invent and give circulation to so utterly baseless a fiction.

"Moses" speaks with more confidence than wisdom. He has caught the spirit of those whom he essays to defend.

A correspondent requests the insertion of the following statement, for the purpose of protecting our readers from the imposition here exposed:—"A person named Jackson, has been advertising in the southern and western journals, his readiness to supply the *Nonconformist*, and other London papers, on the day of publication, at half price. He professes to be an agent for a London reading association, and states that the newspapers are done with in time for the evening mail. If I may judge of his system of trade from personal experience, it is to receive the cash and forward no newspapers in return."

Our third article on the opinions of M.P.'s on Ecclesiastical Questions, is postponed till next week.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEP. 1, 1852.

SUMMARY.

In the lull of domestic politics and news—serious enough to induce the daily papers to devote some two columns simply to record the Queen's progress from Osborne to Birmingham, on her way to Balmoral—foreign affairs can claim a more than ordinary share of attention. We wish it were otherwise—for with ourselves "no news" is generally "good news." We can, it is true, boast the romance of gold discoveries—watch with astonishment the "Exodus" of English and Irish labour consequent thereupon—and peruse with special interest the horrors of the rail. But the incidents, and romances, and almost incredible events, which arise out of the relations of continental sovereigns and peoples, and invest them with too dramatic an interest in our eyes, Great Britain cannot produce. A Six-mile Bridge affray is the nearest approach to a tragedy or melodrama which can be brought on the political stage.

How uninteresting is such an event compared with the great drama being acted on the other side of the English Channel! One man carrying on a struggle against a whole nation simply for the gratification of his own wild and preposterous desires! Fiction has scarcely painted a more remarkable personage, or invented a stranger chain of incidents. Louis Napoleon, it will be seen from recent intelligence, undeterred by the marked coldness of the Parisian National Guard, or the acts of the Russian Czar, is determined to grasp the Imperial sceptre. The mandate issues from the Elysée, and forthwith Préfets and sous-Préfets, Councils-General, and Councils of Arrondissement, and all the agencies of centralized despotism, are put in motion to effect the object. When it is known that these functionaries and bodies have been for months past purged of nearly all their anti-Bonapartist leaven, it is not surprising that petitions and addresses should be despatched to Paris demanding the hereditary empire as "the unanimous will of the population of France." But even here we find symptoms of unwillingness to become the mere instruments of autocratic ambition. Many councils have been elected by less than the required votes—some are altogether hostile to the President—and everywhere, down to the election of a Préfet (for all important functionaries are now professedly elected by universal suffrage), the people abstain from

the exercise of the franchise. The popular contempt, and the scorn of the more intelligent classes, only goads his partisans to greater extremities. Napoleon I. is exalted to saintship, that Napoleon II. may be both saint and Pope. The servility of Bonapartist writers is excelled only by their blasphemy. For instance, the *Univers*, the organ of the Romish Church, speaking of Proudhon's book, says:—"The author is not contented with attacking, according to custom, the clergy, Christianity, God himself—he goes very much farther—he insults the Emperor and the Empire." Yes, the abandoned *roué*, whose licentiousness and midnight orgies have prostrated his physical strength, is almost deified by the servile priesthood of the Romish Church! Like a candle sinking into its socket, Louis Napoleon is wearing himself out. His proposed reduction of the army by creating "a strong and solid military reserve," is about as trustworthy as his recent sham amnesty. The circle of his intense egotism is daily contracting. So intense has it become as scarcely to brook the existence of any other Parisian newspapers besides the *Moniteur*—now reduced in price to become the apostle of pure Napoleonism to the reading public. The eloquent and dignified rebuke of the English press wrings from him rejoinders in the official organ; and while the papers are gagged, Victor Hugo's fiery missive circulates throughout the country, in spite of custom-house and penalties—in manuscript as well as print.

With these symptoms of insecurity—a silent people, a drained exchequer, a damaged constitution—the French President might satisfy himself with domestic difficulties. But no! His is that

"Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on t'other side."

Besides his schemes in Africa, which seem for the moment postponed by the submission of Tripoli to his demands, Belgium, the neighbour and ally of France, has never been free from the machinations of his creatures since the *coup d'état* of last December. With a large body of Catholic priests favourable to "annexation" to France, he has endeavoured to force upon King Leopold a Cabinet sympathizing with their views. Failing in this, the commercial treaty between the two nations has been allowed to expire, and left unrenewed in order to influence ministerial arrangements. The Liberal ministry remain in office *pro tem*, the priests preach sedition, the commercial interests of Belgium are becoming embarrassed—and thus Louis Napoleon hopes that events will gradually pave the way for the incorporation of Belgium with the French empire, and its extension to the Rhine frontier—forgetful, apparently, of the strong feeling of national indignation his factious designs are awakening in that country.

An incident arising out of the President's pretensions, demands explanation from our Government. Mr Cobden, it will be remembered, has once or twice freely adverted to the uselessness of our Mediterranean fleet; but nothing he has said can so severely reflect upon it as the singular announcement contained in the *Moniteur* of Friday, that Admiral Dundas, not only dressed out the fleet under his command at Gibraltar with flags on the 16th of August, but fired "a royal salute of twenty-one guns." "The course adopted by the British squadron," says the gratified official organ, with wonderful *naïveté*, "produced the greatest and happiest effects on the morale of the population."

Marshal Haynau's rough reception by the populace of Brussels (women, even, assailing him with the cry of "hyena"), and the brutal treatment of Mr. Newton, an English traveller, at Verona afford evidence that popular instincts on the continent are nearly allied to those at home; and that the paltry spite and antipathy which the Austrian Government, our former ally, has recently shown towards everything English, still survives—although the Earl of Westmoreland, our ambassador at Vienna, appears to be on the most cordial terms with the Imperial Court. Again the inquiry presents itself—what is the use to the British public, of an expensive ambassador whose dignity will not stoop to redress such grievances as Mr. Newton complains of?

Before leaving continental news we must point attention to the novel experiment being carried out in Prussia, in accordance with the revised penal code—viz., that of private executions, in place of public hangings. We would rather say with Hamlet, "reform it altogether." The increase of Jesuitism and Priestism is, alas! no new topic; nor, indeed, is the protracted struggle between Prussia and Austria for commercial supremacy—a question as yet undecided. Of the progress of the cholera westward, we would say no more than would stimulate wise precautionary measures to meet an enemy whose strength lies in our unpreparedness.

Crossing the Atlantic, we cannot yet report everything *colour de rose*. Mr. Webster, the able Foreign Secretary for the United States, is very seriously damaging his reputation by a show of combativeness and acquisitiveness, which is more

often laid to the charge of "democratic demagogues." His share in exasperating public feeling respecting the fisheries dispute has never been either explained or justified, and he still remains open to the charge of making a trade of the cry. For "cod" he has now substituted "guano"—with even less show of reason on his side. England has acknowledged the right of Peru to the Lobos Islands—but Mr. Webster boldly puts in the claim of the United States, on the ground that they were discovered by an American in 1823, and that "this department is not aware" that they were either discovered or occupied by Spain or Peru! Upon the strength of this presumption, he sends ships of war to protect American vessels in procuring guano, and resist the interference of the Peruvian authorities. It now appears that these islands were mapped out as belonging to the King of Spain more than a century ago. We are curious to see how the much-praised American statesman will deal with this stubborn fact.

A new chapter of American domestic politics opens to view in the formation of an Independent Democratic party, distinct from the Whigs and Democrats, and based mainly upon the Free Soil principle. The proceedings of their first convention are detailed at length elsewhere. It will be seen that Mr. Hale was nominated for President, and Mr. Julien for Vice-President. Of course, there is no chance of these gentlemen being elected to the highest offices of the State, but there is little doubt that they will muster a respectable "ticket"—strong enough to show the steady growth of anti-slavery feeling. From present appearances there seems every prospect of the election of Mr. Pierce, the Democratic candidate—the mere suspicion of a taint of Free-soilism having aroused Southern animosity against General Scott, and led to a split amongst his friends. The fate of slavery is, however, rather to be seen in the wonderful success of such books as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" than in the strife of political parties.

The mention of Yankee acquisitiveness involuntarily reminds us of our own. Our two wars are still raging and draining our resources, but as they are "out of sight" they appear to be almost "out of mind." In South Africa, there can now be little doubt that in order to terminate the Kafir war it will be necessary to abandon the immense tract of country which Sir Harry Smith "annexed" to the British Crown. The warning is, however, lost upon the Governor-General of India, who has proceeded to Rangoon with the understood object of "annexing" Pegu to our Indian Empire.

Possibly, by the time we have settled these differences, and are at peace with external foes, colonial troubles may absorb our anxiety. The determined resistance of the inhabitants of Van Dieman's Land to the reception of our convicts has proved of no avail. Criminals are still shipped off to that "land of promise." Not only has the gold-fever reached that abode of our criminal population, but the glittering metal has been discovered in the island itself. Society is disorganized, the military are beginning to melt away—and in the relaxation of all social bonds, what more probable result than that the gang of desperadoes whom we have there gathered together, will escape from our control and overspread the Australian colonies.

London is gone out of town—that is, the fashionable, and they who can command time and money for recreation in the country, or at the seaside, are absent. Streets are seemingly as full as usual—vehicles of every description choke the great thoroughfares at four o'clock p.m. daily—the pavements are thronged with pedestrians, all looking as careworn and busy as if this were the very "height of the season"—but still, according to the language of the clubs, London is empty. Those who remain in it during August, September, and October, are nobodies. Well, it is not surprising, under these circumstances, that there is but little stirring. The Queen's progress to Balmoral is well-nigh the only topic of the week, unless we include the interminable reports of railway proprietary meetings, and of bondholders' in solemn divan. The harvest has now got over its crisis—better, on the whole, than was expected; not, however, without retaining pretty decided marks of previous disease. Beyond these items, we have literally nothing to record. Why should we go over again the Six Mile Bridge affray, a second coroner's inquest on which has resulted in a verdict against the soldiers of "Manslaughter"? We have nothing new to say of it. Much less will our readers desire to hear of the deadly rivalry of the two archaeological societies, which now fill the columns of certain journals with reports of their proceedings. The truth is, the week has been peculiarly barren of domestic incident—and lest we should be tempted to launch out into episcodical expatiations, in which there is commonly one part fact and ninety-nine parts comment, pertinent or impertinent, as the case may be, we deem it expedient to draw our Summary to a close, and to plunge into a meditation on the unhappy predicament in which this dearth of political topics involves us.

THE DEAD SEASON.

PITY us, good reader! pity the sorrows of a journalist in "the dead season." Compassion is erratic—often travels to the ends of the earth in search of an object, when it might find a more appropriate one close at home. Some persons betake themselves to the realms of fiction with a view to give exercise to their kindlier sentiments, and save up their sighs, and bottle their tears, for imaginary heroes and heroines—mingling, after the most approved fashion of modern times, pleasure with duty, and indulging no end of virtuous emotions without entailing upon themselves the cost of a single practical effort. Some delight rather in the Jellaby line, rejoicing in the distant and the unknown, and expending on "fancy" benevolence more feeling than would have sufficed, if wisely directed, to remove an immense amount of the raw material of misery lying at their very feet. It is impossible to determine beforehand, in any given case, what peculiar feature of it, if any, will evoke sympathy. Now it is attracted by the colour of the skin—then it rushes off to convicted crime, especially if of extraordinary turpitude—anon we find it quitting the sphere of humanity altogether, and making its home with the brute creation. Is it from ignorance or indifference, or both, that it systematically overlooks the journalist in "the dead season?" Certain it is, that, like the martyr to tooth-ache, he suffers, but finds no pity.

Yet he deserves commiseration. His sad case might swell a heart of gutta serena. His embarrassments are cruelly torturing. He is worse off than a slave. Like the Israelites, compelled by their Egyptian overseers to furnish their tale of bricks when there was no straw, so the journalist is bound by the public to produce his comment when there is no text. Picture him to yourself, ye who sit at ease, under no obligation to reflect and moralize, when occasion is wanting. The hour of publication is drawing nigh, with all the inexorableness of fate, and he, poor man, is under heavy bail to say something pertinent, wise, and well polished into smartness. See with what a penetrating eagerness his mind's eye ranges from pole to pole, in search of a timely topic at home, not a speck to be seen at which he can level his remarks, unless, perchance, he can descry, as he mostly can, a railway accident or a colliery explosion, and even then he is deterred from letting off his observations by a reminiscence of *toujours perdrix*. He keeps a keen look-out for the overland mail, but, alas! when it comes, it brings with it nothing but the old story—political disquietude up somewhere, military aggression, involuntary annexation. He hopes better things of the Kafir war—something decisive as a peg upon which to hang out a few reflections—he is miserably disappointed, for the last despatches are as like the preceding ones, on which he has exhausted comment, as one pea is like another. "Foreign intelligence" is a dreary monotony. Transatlantic doings and sayings, now that the fishery dispute is disposed of, lack interest. The very "gold regions" have ceased to glitter. Emigration is no go. Prison discipline is confining. Convocation is a sham. What can he do? Where can he settle? On what question can he concentrate his thoughts? He is on an unbounded expanse, without chart, without compass, without purpose. Is he not to be pitied?

It is in "the dead season" that the vices of journalism come out; and no wonder. When the atmosphere is stagnant, the weaknesses of the constitution inevitably make their appearance. If ever editors grow savage, or go mad, it is sure to be then. The mind is driven in to prey upon itself. Do you want specimens of extravagant indignation, abuse more virulent than common, molehills magnified into mountains, prophecies, portents, and mysteries, secrets "looming in the distance?" you must look for them in "the dead season." It is the harvest-time of those bureaucratic reformers, whose business it seems to be to write up an additional government commission, to create a complicated and expensive machinery, and to secure snug appointments, the duties of which may be summed up in two words—*laissez faire*. It is the birth-period of almost all panics—but particularly of those periodical ones which precede an enlargement of our defensive establishments. The Militia Bill of last year is a fruit of "the dead season." Those alarming letters from the United Service Club—those editorial lucubrations, half-deprecatory, half-encouraging—that advantage taken of artificial excitement—those insertions of every scrap of scribble on the subject which may chance to come to hand—why, all this, which our statesmen are too glad to interpret as public opinion, comes out of journalists having no substantial business to do. The anti-papal tempest of the preceding year could not have occurred in any but the "dead season." It was brewed by the press for want of something better to employ it. Have a care, good reader—have a care of excitements and manias got up during this unhealthy period of journalism! Regard them, for the most part, as the fermentation of enforced

idleness, which, when real business resumes its place, will either disappear, or settle in a scum of unnecessary or mischievous legislation!

"The dead season" has its advantages, of course. It clears the stage of bustling, noisy, obtrusive topics, and gives a chance to more modest, but not less important ones. Some of those exquisite essays on social morality which sparkle as gems above the front of our daily and weekly press, have been occasioned by incidents which, in more stirring times, would have attracted no notice. Now, more than ever, we may expect to find luminous expositions of first principles, and whole treatises of political or moral philosophy, packed up within the narrow limits of an editorial leader. Of what use are Parliamentary "blue books" but for the "dead season?" These are the "diggins" of the newspaper world, to which political literati would not betake themselves but for a previous bankruptcy of topics. They who search in these unfrequented regions for precious material have to do the work of "navvies," and often without a "navvy's" reward. But incalculable altogether is the aggregate of lore which they exhume—and much does society owe them for extracting from cart-loads of raw material a "portable essence" available for the most indolent. This, also, is the season of Archaeological, Meteorological, Geological, and all other "ological" conferences and festivities—institutes which are fain to content themselves with the public pleasure-taking time in which to make themselves heard, just as House of Commons' third-rate orators crowd their speeches into the dinner-hour, and please themselves with the sweet echo of their own voices, when no one is left to address but Mr. Speaker. Moreover, it is only in the "dead season," dearly beloved reader, that we are at liberty to offer you such an article as this.

The moral of the whole subject is obvious. The "dead season" calls for sympathy on behalf of the unfortunate class whose heaviest trials are then undergone. Now, how can pity best express itself in this case? These poor men ought to be encouraged generally, but especially during the period we have described. It is worth while reading their lucubrations at such time, for they are then mostly ingenious, and sometimes wonderfully suggestive. And if, in "the dead season," they hear that marvel of marvels, that the circulation of their journals is increasing—potent, and even magical, is the fillip which the tidings will give to their intellectual faculties, and soothing and sweetening is the influence the good news will exert upon their temper. If you have "bowels of compassion," neglect not your paper in the day of its straits. "Isn't considerable—'tisn't, indeed!" "England's adversity," O'Connell used to say, "is Ireland's opportunity." "The dead season" of a journal is, in like manner, the time for its readers to honour it. We put in this claim, not for ourselves alone, but for our whole fraternity. Moreover, we have the good of the reading public at heart—for surely there is no more suggestive sight for those who can reflect on what passes before them than a newspaper struggling with the difficulties of "the dead season."

DEATH ON THE RAIL AND IN THE MINE.

THERE are 6,890 miles of railway open for traffic in the United Kingdom. England and Wales alone are reticulated with lines measuring 5,306 miles. In the two islands, there are—or were on a given day in the last year—63,583 persons thus employed. Eighty-five millions, three hundred and ninety-one thousand, and ninety-five journeys were made on these iron-roads in 1851. In the previous year, the number of passengers was more than twelve millions less—namely, 72,854,422. In 1850, however, there were, relatively, a greater number of persons employed than in 1851. The average number of employees to the mile was, in the former year, 10.27—in the latter, 9.49. In 1851, about one hundred and seventy passengers were killed or wounded "from causes not under their own control"—in 1851, there were 19 killed and 335 injured from causes coming under the same category.

It will be observed that we have placed the facts of a decrease in the number of railway servants, and the increase in the number of railway injuries, in juxtaposition—as if they were cause and effect. Let us see whether we are not justified in making that suggestive disposition of the two circumstances.

The same document (the Board of Trade Report to the Privy Council) from which we take the above statements, informs us that during the past year 41 "accidents" have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom, involving the total number of 36 passengers killed and 375 wounded. From this number, however, a deduction must be made for the number of persons killed or wounded through their own negligence or wilfulness. These amount to 37—that is, 17 persons lost their lives, and 20 gained wounds and bruises, by disregard of railway regulations. We have, therefore, before

us the cases of 19 killed and 335 injured, while trusting for safe conveyance to, and submitting to the regulations of, the railway companies of Great Britain and Ireland. Nor should we forget, that nine railway servants were killed and four injured by the same occurrences to which these deaths and injuries are ascribable. These occurrences—forty-one in number—are classified by the Government Inspector under two heads—first, those which arise from accidental failure of machinery, or from defects in the roadway or works; secondly, those which arise from defects in the establishment and management of the railways. Of the forty-one accidents reported upon, *only two* appear to belong exclusively to the first class!—that is, were purely accidental. In sixteen cases, there was a failure of machinery or material, but in fourteen of that number carelessness or incompetence could be distinctly traced. The "points" had been allowed to get out of order, the locomotive was overtaken, the roadway was out of repair, or even a temporary chasm was left unguarded. The second class of causes demands more careful analysis, and is thus Report:—

"A. Inherent defects in the system upon which the traffic is conducted.

"B. Defects in regulations.

"C. Inattention to regulations, or inexperience of servants.

"D. Want of punctuality."

The cases apportioned to these subdivisions are respectively 27, 13, 23, and 23. Any one accustomed to railway travelling, or to the observant perusal of newspapers, can supply from his own memory illustration of each of these species of the genus "railway accident." Luggage, piled high on the roofs of passenger-carriages, taking fire from the sparks emitted from the engine chimney—a column of coal trucks dashing into the rear of a benighted excursion train—an unattached locomotive meeting, with the headlong fury of a runaway horse, a train whose momentum is not to be broken and whose head cannot be turned—are incidents easily recollected or imagined. And it is even wonderful that more of these incidents do not occur—"for it is recorded that in some instances goods and mineral trains are sent along railways under the direction of engine drivers whose only instructions are to proceed to the destination intended for their charge, dropping trucks at stations where necessary and taking up others, without any instructions at all as to time, but with the understanding that they are to get to their journey's end as best they can, so that they deliver the goods at the required places."

On many lines, a glance at the figures set down in the time-table to represent the times of starting, is sufficient to appal an intending traveller. Trains seem to be despatched one after another as quickly as they can be loaded, without regard to the fact that ten minutes is but a moderate interval in which to stop a train that is a-head, or to signal that which may be closely following. The best regulations and the strictest discipline would require intelligence, care, and adequate strength in the working staff, for their due observance; but there is ample evidence in the document before us that in the majority of lines none of these conditions obtain.

One in 250,000 is about the proportion of killed and wounded to the whole number of railway travellers. The fact that so many are carried safely is itself condemnatory of the damage that is permitted to befall the infinitesimally few; and in conjunction with the fact that these casualties were twice as numerous in 1851 as in 1850, and four times as numerous as in 1849, should arouse the public to insist upon enjoying as complete security as science, intelligence, and unremitting carefulness, can bestow. The separation of the merchandise and mineral traffic from the conveyance of passengers—the prohibition of excursion trains—the enforcement of a uniform time-table—and other expedients, are suggested; but the adoption of any one of these would imply a larger change in our railway system than we are at present prepared for, and the adoption of the whole would not cover the causes of disaster. The employment of a means of communication between the driver and the guards, or passengers—as in America—might certainly be rendered obligatory on railway managers; but beyond that, we think, the public must be content with the exertion of its influence as shareholders and customers.

Our remaining space permits only a brief reference to a cognate subject, opened up in our last—deaths by colliery explosion. Very few of the millions who are daily warmed and cheered by the heat and light, who daily participate in the innumerable comforts, for which we are indebted to coals, are aware of the extent of the Fire-King's territory, or the numbers of his grimy subterranean subjects. There are, it appears, about 2,400 coal mines now in working, under the supervision of six inspectors. Once stated it will not readily be forgotten, that more than one thousand per annum fall victims to the explosive or suffocating gases with which the atmosphere of those strange regions is surcharged. Numerous as are railway

disasters, they sink into insignificance when contrasted with the catastrophes that decimate our colliery population. If the annual deaths by explosion and after-damp were equally distributed through the year, not a day would elapse without the destruction thereby of three human beings—each the centre, or at least a member, of a circle whose sustenance and happiness hang upon his toilsome and perilous industry. Of various proposals for preventing this terrible sacrifice of life, the committee select, for recommendation, the steam-jet, invented by Mr. Goldeworthy Gurney—the peculiarity of which is, that by sending a current of air through a mine at the rate of three miles an hour, it not only dissipates the explosive gas, but that far more destructive agent, “after-damp.” Among subordinate recommendations is an increase of the number of inspectors from six to twelve. The committee forbear to suggest the quarter from which the necessary funds for carrying out their recommendations are to be drawn; but we are sure the most rigid economist will not object to the application—with proper precaution against abuse—of the national resources to an object having such strong claims upon the justice and humanity of the whole community.

THE TOM THUMB OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHIES.

His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands opened Parliament in April last with a most gracious speech. Considering how recently this kingdom emerged from barbarism, and looking at the fact that its whole population scarcely furnishes three thousand births in the year, and sustains an annual loss of twice that number by death, one would hardly have anticipated so servile an imitation, in all respects, of the forms, phrases, and topics, which characterise a Royal speech in England, and yet the style of this document would render it quite “the proper thing” in the mouth of Queen Victoria.

His Majesty continues to receive the most friendly assurances from foreign powers. He has concluded a new treaty with Great Britain, and has empowered his “Commissioner at the Court of St. James’s to negotiate a similar treaty with the representative there of the King of Belgium.” Other treaties also are in progress. The rest of the speech we must give entire—it is too rich to admit of curtailment.

“The peace of my kingdom has been threatened with an invasion of private adventurers from California. An appeal was made to the United States Commissioner, which, being promptly acted on by Captain Gardner, of the United States ship ‘Vandalia,’ tranquillized the public mind. I have taken some measures to create a military force, in the training of which Captain Gardner has been pleased to render important assistance. Such a force has been considered indispensable, to enable me to protect efficiently the lives and property of all who live under my dominion. It will be for you to provide the means of maintaining such a force permanently, so that the very defencelessness of my kingdom may not invite the evil-disposed to invade it.

“It is my anxious desire so to govern my subjects as that no one can expect to benefit himself by any political change. With that view, I voluntarily and freely granted the Constitution of 1849; and I am ready to grant another now for the good of my people. It will be for you to consider whether the Constitution framed by a committee appointed last year, contains all the principles necessary for the attainment of that end and the preservation of monarchy on these islands.

“I have ordered my Ministers to lay before you their reports of the several departments which I have committed to their care.

“I rely upon you, the representatives of my people, to vote the supplies necessary to carry on my Government, and to relieve my subjects, so far as possible, from all taxes that press heavily on the poor, or which cramp the industry of the country.”

If it be necessary for the happiness of the people of the Sandwich Islands to have an Upper and Lower House of Legislature, modelled after the fashion of the two Houses of Parliament in Great Britain, and if such officers as “his Highness the Premier,” and “his Excellency, the Minister of Public Instruction,” discharge their duties with ability, we, certainly, have no right to object. Time will show whether this transplantation of the British Constitution, and of European titles, to this insular group, will answer the purpose intended.

But, surely, it is supremely ridiculous in the advisers of his Majesty to pollute the Sandwich Islands with the high-sounding but hollow conventionalities of style which would not be tolerated even here, where they are well understood, but for the sanction of immemorial custom. The forms of speech in which the Throne in Great Britain addresses the two Houses of Parliament, have descended to us from times in which the doctrine of “the divine right of kings” was generally believed. If they were thought to carry with them the meaning they strictly embody, they would long since have been got rid of as intolerably self-sufficient, and offensively assuming. But because they are obsolete, no sensible man deems it worth his while to object to them. They are the relics of a bygone system, which have retained their place amongst our constitutional forms, simply because

to change them would be inconvenient, and to keep them does no harm. It is another thing, however, to import all these follies into the islands of the Pacific, and put them into the mouth of a king, who, however petty his dominions, will naturally understand them in their literal sense, and be strongly tempted to cherish the imperious spirit which they express.

His Majesty’s Ministers appear, from their departmental reports, to be men of ability, and to be conducting the affairs of his kingdom with official vigour. It seems to us a great pity that they should put upon their proceedings the stamp of European fictions. Surely, it had been much more decorous to have adopted the natural style of a first magistrate, conscious of responsibility to the people of his dominions, than to have assumed those pompous inflations of phrase which imply the superiority of the prerogative over every popular right. The principles of Christianity, we think, fairly followed out in political affairs, would have prompted a more becoming tone than that which runs through this speech—and whoever prepared it, about which we imagine there can be little doubt, we must say that his religion was as much in abeyance as his taste was at fault. We have had far too much of this in the Old World, where, however, we can plead, in extenuation of our folly, that we are carrying with us to this day the infirmities of our ancestors. To reproduce it in a sphere which did not require it, and which it by no means suits, savours, in our humble judgment, of a practical ignorance extremely pitiable. The King of the Sandwich Islands should have been instructed to speak in a strain harmonizing with his position, simple as is the nature of the few people he is called to govern, and modest as Christian truth could dictate to a man in his position. He would then have commanded the respect of higher Powers. As it is, he is put before the world as the servile plagiarist of phrases which do not fit him, and excites a sense of the ridiculous, rather than a feeling of admiration. For ourselves, we experienced precisely the same emotions in reading these solemn documents of State, as we remember to have done when we witnessed the representation of Napoleon Buonaparte by Mr. Barnum’s Tom Thumb—or when we read the description of Sam Weller’s child, sitting opposite his grandfather, with a tobacco pipe in one hand, and a quart pot in the other. The substance of the thing may be good enough—but the form of it is grotesquely and ridiculously pedantic.

CHOLERA AT OUR GATES.

Once more cholera has gained the key of western Europe. It is credibly reported to have spread as far in this direction as Dantzic. In Warsaw, it has sensibly abated; but the frontier district of Poland and Posen is in a deplorable state. On the 24th ult. there were 706 cases in the garrison hospitals. The autumnal muster of the troops in the infected district is postponed.

It can scarcely be hoped that the scourge will pause on the opposite shores of the Baltic; or, should it continue to advance, that it will spare a people who have done so little as ourselves to avert the visitation. But much may yet be done to mitigate its severity; and though our municipal authorities have as yet made no sign, in every household the means of prevention should immediately be put in force.

A correspondent of the *North British Mail* thus describes “the three factors” of Asiatic cholera:—

The first is an unknown change in the constitution of the elements, or an unknown agent present with them, now for the third time moving steadily on from east to west, from Hindostan, through Persia, Turkey, Russia, Poland, and Prussia, to the British Islands; and hence to America and the West Indies.

The second factor seems necessary to fix the first in its transit, and consists in the miasmata arising from putrefying animal and vegetable substances left exposed in the alleys and neglected receptacles for filth in overcrowded towns, and especially in those parts of them which are ill-supplied with water and incompletely drained.

The third factor is a debilitated condition of the human body, brought on by the employment of improper articles of food, especially such as lead to looseness of the bowels, and by the habitual use of intoxicating drinks.

The first of these three factors has hitherto proved inscrutable in its nature, and has resisted all attempts to limit its progress by sanitary cordons or quarantine regulations. But the second and third are, in a great measure, within our own power entirely—indeed, were we to put in operation our protective means against them early enough, and there can be little doubt that either of them could be annihilated, the first factor would pass over us without mischief.

Cleanliness, then, and temperance are the preventives of cholera; diet and drink beckon it and welcome it to the scene of its destructive dealings with human life.

CALIFORNIAN COMFORTS.—It is calculated that out of every hundred persons who have gone to California, fifty have been ruined, forty are no better than they would have been had they remained at home, five a little better, four something better still, and one has made a fortune.

POLITICAL AND ELECTORAL NEWS.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Morning Herald* states that the new Parliament will be opened by the Sovereign in person, on her Majesty’s return from Scotland, in the second week in November.

THE REGISTRATION FOR NORTH LANCASHIRE.—The Tories have resolved upon a bold effort to regain North Lancashire, but a rather expensive one. They have issued upwards of 1,300 objections to the Liberals, and as costs are awarded for frivolous ones, it is probable there will be something to pay. A list of subscribers is handing about, in which Lord Derby is put down for £500, and Mr. Wilson Patten for £100, towards the North Lancashire revision. They have issued wholesale objections also in South Lancashire.

WESTMINSTER REFORM REGISTRATION.—We are glad to find that the Reformers of Westminster have resumed their attention to the registration of voters for the city, and we learn that no less than upwards of 350 claims have been made, and about 600 objections taken. It appears that the Tories have not responded to the call of their late candidate, Lord Maidstone, notwithstanding his entreaties to register! register! having neither made any claims nor objections.—*Weekly News*.

MR. MACAULAY.—Letters are, we believe, in town, from Mr. Macaulay, mentioning his recovery from his recent attack of bronchitis, and speaking hopefully of being able to meet the electors at no distant day.—*Scottish Press*.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO SCOTLAND.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the five elder members of the Queen’s family, embarked on board the Royal yacht “Fairy,” from Mède-under-Osborne, at a quarter-past 10 o’clock on Monday, and arrived at Portsmouth under the usual ceremonies, to proceed by train from Gosport for Balmoral. At Basingstoke, the Royal travellers changed carriages for the Great Western line to Reading, and arrived at Swindon at 1.44 p.m. Here they alighted for half-an-hour to take refreshments. The train then proceeded on towards Gloucester, along the “Valley of Stroud,” well known to travellers and tourists as presenting a continuous series of lovely landscapes. The valley is almost in the character of a mountain gorge, with a brawling stream in the bottom, which partially furnishes the motive power for the numerous cloth and fulling mills of the district, the quality of the water, too, being peculiarly adapted for dyeing purposes. At all the small stations—Cirencester Junction, Tetbury-road, Brimscombe, Stroud, and Stonehouse, the population turned out, and gave the passing train a loyal cheer. At Stroud, where the railway runs almost through the town, the inhabitants came out in great numbers, and were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of loyalty. At Gloucester, the break in the gauge from broad to narrow, occasioned a quarter of an hour’s delay, which was taken advantage of by the corporation and clergy to present addresses. None but officials, however, were admitted on the platform, which was ornamented with arches of evergreen and flowers, and covered with crimson cloth. A gallery erected for the occasion at the end of the platform of the Midland Railway, was occupied by the bishop and clergy and the corporation; but in consequence of the indecent crowding—not to say mobbing—of the Royal party on the occasion of the Queen passing through Gloucester in 1849, it was arranged that the platform should not be further encroached upon. The public, nevertheless, were not forgotten, and special provision was made for the accommodation of the ladies of Gloucestershire, a range of seats being placed along the South Wales and Great Western platform, from which an excellent view of her Majesty’s arrival and departure was obtainable. The Royal train was, at 3 o’clock, drawn slowly into the station amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the people, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies. There had been a sharp shower just before, but at this juncture the sun shone out with great brilliancy, and the scene was a most cheerful and imposing one. Flags floated at every available position, the Royal standard waving above all; the soldiers and pensioners presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and the shouts of the people rent the air. The addresses were duly presented, and “most graciously received” by her Majesty. The clerical address of course contained a special allusion:—“We rely upon a continuance of your gracious support to that Church of which you are the earthly head.” Her Majesty then walked across the platform to the Midland train, which was in readiness, and immediately afterwards the train took its departure for Birmingham.

At Cheltenham the train did not stop, but only slackened speed. At the different stations between Cheltenham and Bromsgrove—Tewkesbury, Bredon, Eckington, Difford, Spetchley, and Droitwich—the inhabitants of the district assembled to welcome the Royal travellers on their route through Worcestershire. Bromsgrove station, however, was the centre of attraction, the train stopping here for water, and for the purpose of having an additional engine attached to propel it up the steep incline. The station and the surrounding buildings were almost hidden by flowers and evergreens, the former being supplied in great abundance from the gardens at Hewell, the seat of the Hon. R. H. Clive. Flags

floated in every position, and a festoon of flowers and evergreens stretched across the line at the station. Here were assembled the Clive, Pakington, and other distinguished families, Lord H. Clive presenting to her Majesty and the Royal children some splendid bouquets of flowers, and some delicious fruit from the conservatories at Hewell. The train remained at Bromsgrove station about five minutes, during which time one of Stephenson's powerful engines, No. 216, was attached to the front of the train, to assist in propelling it up the Leeky incline, which is one of the sharpest gradients on any English passenger railway, being 1 in 37.

At Birmingham the display was nothing very particular. When the royal train entered the London and North-Western station, the band of the Greys struck up "God save the Queen," and her Majesty, the Prince, and family, were most enthusiastically greeted by the assembled company, amongst whom were the corporation and clergy, Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Mr. Scholesfield, M.P., Admiral Moorsom, Col. Reid, and Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., Recorder of the borough. The corporation address, which was presented by the mayor, contains one political allusion:—

On the happy occasion of your Majesty's last visit to this borough, we offered to your Majesty the sincere homage of its inhabitants, then enjoying the fruits of the wise legislation which had received the exalted sanction of your Majesty's approval.

The loyalty and devotion of a prosperous and contented people best attest their continued sense of the benefits thus conferred, and of their grateful appreciation of your Majesty's just and beneficent rule.

Her Majesty received the address "most graciously." The formalities being over, the Mayor was called to the door of the royal carriage, when Prince Albert inquired of his worship the prospects of the approaching musical festival, and the state of the public and other works in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Her Majesty and suite left Birmingham at 6.5 p.m. for Derby.

IRELAND.

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE AFFAIR.

Mr. Delmege and his military companions have been released from the disgraceful thralldom to which they have been subjected by the verdict of the sapient jury at Six-mile Bridge. On Thursday Mr. Justice Crampton gave judgment at his private residence in favour of the application made on the evening previous to admit the parties to bail, and in doing so, his Lordship thus briefly, but emphatically delivered his opinion:—

I feel myself called upon in law and in justice to admit all the prisoners to bail. I make no observation upon the evidence given before the coroner; the case is to be tried, and I wish not in any way to prejudice the trial. No objection being made to the sufficiency of the bail tendered on the part of the prisoners, and the Crown, by Mr. Hayes appearing for the Attorney-General and consenting thereto, my order is that the prisoners respectively be discharged from custody, on perfecting bail as offered by the notices of the 23rd inst.

His Lordship then fixed the amount of bail for Mr. Delmege, of himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each; and for the soldiers at 20*l.*, and two sureties in 10*l.* each.

The inquiry into the death of Michael Molony, before a jury of Limerick citizens terminated on Friday. After two hours' consultation, the jury brought in the following verdict:—

We find that Michael Molony died at Barrington's Hospital, in the city of Limerick, on the 7th inst., in consequence of a gunshot wound which he received on the 22nd of July last at Sixmile-bridge, county of Clare; that said wound was consequent upon the firing of some soldiers who formed a part of an escort supplied from the 31st Regiment, under command of Captain Eager and Lieutenant Hutton, for the purpose of protecting certain voters to the Court-house of Sixmile-bridge; and that, while so employed, same escort was suddenly assaulted with stones and other missiles, and that John Gleeson (first), John Dwyer, James Postings, James Sharpe, William Barnes, Thomas Clarke, Corporal Carter, and John Thompson appear to the jury to have formed part of said escort; and, having admitted they had fired on this occasion, we find said parties guilty of manslaughter.

One was for finding justifiable homicide, and two for wilful murder. Mr. O'Donnell applied to the coroner to issue his warrant. Lieutenant-Colonel Staunton said he would be responsible for the appearance of the soldiers. The Coroner announced he would admit the soldiers to bail, and would follow the example of the Queen's Bench by fixing the amount at £20, and two sureties in £10 each. Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas and Mr. William Gibson, J.P., being the bail.

The *Daily Express* of Monday authoritatively announces that on Saturday last the Attorney-General directed proceedings to be taken against the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune, preparatory to a prosecution for seditious riot, and inciting to an assault on the Queen's troops while in the execution of their duty at Sixmile-bridge. Other parties implicated in the same affair are also, it is said, to be prosecuted, and indictments for perjury will be preferred against several of the witnesses at the inquest. Nor is this all. It is also announced that it has at the same time been considered necessary for the due vindication of the law to direct a prosecution against the proprietor and publisher of the *Anglo Celt* newspaper, for libellous publications on the 31st Regiment, in reference to the affray at Sixmile-bridge. The offending journal is the organ of the Tenant League in Cavan, but has no other

connexion with the Roman Catholic party. The proprietor (Mr. T. Wallace) is a Protestant of the Liberal school of politics.

THE IRISH MEMBERS.—The old divisions among the Irish Liberal members burst out anew at the Carlow dinner on Tuesday se'nnight. Mr. Lucas, the new member for Meath, threw in the apple of discord, by denouncing all connexion of the Irish representatives with any English party. Mr. Sadleir, M.P., in replying to the observations of Mr. Lucas, boldly stated the views which his section of the Irish party entertained on the subject; and Mr. Keogh warmly seconded the observations of Mr. Sadleir. Mr. Sadleir, however, candidly avowed that the end and aim of his ambition would be to see a Government installed in power, whose policy it would be to take to their counsels those Irish Catholic members (of the Papal Brigade) whose talents, honesty, &c., fully entitled them to a share in the spoils that might be had for the asking of a Government so disposed to do "justice to Ireland." The *Tablet* has a letter from Mr. Lucas, extending to four columns, with the object of justifying his dissent from the views propounded by Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Keogh, and Mr. Reynolds, and stating the grounds on which he refuses his confidence to Sir James Graham and the Peel party. Mr. Lucas insists that all Ministries should be opposed unless they consent to the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, the relieving of Roman Catholics from the burden of supporting the Established Church, and the granting of tenant-right, as asserted in the bill of Mr. Sharman Crawford.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR.—Complaints are becoming very general of a deficiency of agricultural labour, and, as a pleasant consequence to such as have not yet made up their minds to abandon the old country, a scale of wages has been adopted in many districts so far exceeding the ordinary rates of payment that the Irish peasant may well thank his stars for the change in the tariff, no matter what may have been the originating cause. In the midland counties the demand for men can hardly be supplied; and in more than one case the wages have been as high as half-a-crown a day—"a rate which has been reached within the memory of few." In the north, too, "labourers are very scarce, and, high as wages are, farmers find it no easy matter to obtain the number of hands required to cut down the ripe grain."

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—The English and Scotch visitors in this country at present far surpass in number those of any previous year. The number of tourists' tickets already issued by the Chester and Holyhead, with other railway companies, is upwards of seventeen thousand. At an expenditure of only £10 for each holder, there would be a total of £170,000 for touring in Ireland during the present summer.

THE ELECTION RIOTS—ANOTHER VERDICT.—An inquisition, rivalling in length the proceedings at Six-mile Bridge, has been going on in Cork, into the cause of the death of a young woman named Margaret Keogh, who was wounded when among a crowd in the city of Cork at the late election, when breaking the windows of the house of Mr. Bible, on Pope's-quay. The house of this gentleman was several times attacked, and he was obliged to get police to protect him. One of them fired out, as well as some of the family, and the deceased was wounded, and subsequently died in hospital. The policeman of the party who was in the house swore there was not a whole pane of glass left in the windows of the drawing-room where they were, and from which room they were obliged to retreat, and go on the stairs; there were between 200 and 300 stones in the room; the hall-door was so injured that it could not be shut. The jury after more than two hours' deliberation have returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Henry Bible and Campbell, the policeman. It appears that 13 members of the jury were for finding a verdict of manslaughter against Henry Bible, and 10 of justifiable homicide; 14 for manslaughter against the policeman, Campbell, and 9 for justifiable homicide. It is said that one of the jurors was anxious to return a verdict of wilful murder against both parties.

BETHNAL-GREEN OUT OF TOWN.—On Monday week, the little village of Erith, on the Thames, was enlivened by an excursion party of about 1,000 persons, from the district of St. Philip, Bethnal-green. The party was composed of working men and their wives, the elder children of the Sunday-school with their teachers, the clergy of the district and the churchwardens, and a few friends. Refreshments were provided for the party in Mr. Macleure's gardens. A band was in attendance. Music, dancing on the lawn, and rustic games, occupied the young, while the old sauntered in the shade, mused on the bank "o'er flood and fell," or sat apart in small groups, amused with various talk and with the varied scene. At six the boats were at the pier, and early in the evening all were at their homes.

A REJECTED LETTER.—The Vicar of Frome has laid down a rule never to receive unpaid letters; and a very good rule it is, but, like many others, it is open to exceptions. The other day a letter arrived, and, being unpaid, was returned according to the rule; on being opened at the General Post-office, it was found to contain a note for £150, sent by a lady admirer towards paying for the rev. gentleman's furniture. A communication was made by the Post-office authorities to Mr. Bennett, who, gathering some idea of the nature of the contents of the rejected letter, consented to violate his rule, paid the 2*d.*, and received the £150.—*Sherborne Journal*.

SCRAPS FROM FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

THE AUTHORESS OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—Harriett Beecher Stowe, it seems, is practising what she preached, by sending two mulatto girls to Oberlin to be educated, being the same who, about four years ago, were redeemed from the notorious slave-trader, Bruin Hill, through the agency of her brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—*National Era*.—The same journal announces that Mrs. Stowe has so far recovered her health as to resume her contributions to its columns. "Letters from Maine, No. 1," was to appear immediately.

It is stated that the American expedition against Japan is abandoned; the reason assigned (a most extraordinary one certainly) being, that in the whole vast Republic, a sufficient number of hands could not be enlisted to man the necessary ships.

General Scott is a Protestant Episcopalian, and a regular attendant of Dr. Pyne's (Episcopal) church in Washington.

In Philadelphia long streamers of crape are displayed from the windows and doors of dwelling-houses, for weeks after the occurrence of a death.

A VIRGINIAN PLANTATION.—I lately visited the quarters of a Virginian plantation, which belonged to a Democratic Christian. The huts were crowded together, and seemed so entirely destitute of an appearance of comfort, that I wondered how any one could exist there. I entered one of them. It had but one room, if room it could be called, no chimney, no window, and a mud floor. Its furniture consisted of a parcel of filthy straw for a bed, a bundle of rags for a pillow, a piece of negro cloth for a blanket, and an old iron pot in which to boil their corn. There were five children in it between the ages of one and eight years, all of whom were in a state of perfect nudity; and, as I was informed, were being raised for the market. The rags of the mother were insufficient to hide the scars which the whip had left upon her back, the letter M was burned upon her left cheek, and she showed me where the bloodhounds had torn her flesh. Mother and children were equally destitute. The husband and the father, who was a runaway, I was informed, had been recently killed by a man, who received 100 dollars for the legal murder. No description can convey an idea of their misery. The inmates of the slave quarter were all alike wretched. None of them possessed the least property, and were forbidden by law to acquire any. They were compelled to work for the proprietor, who claimed them as his property, and disposed of them by gift, barter, or sale, whenever he saw fit. No schools were provided for them or their children, and educating them was made a penal offence.—*A. S. Bugle*.

A. M. DICKEN, a slaveholder of North Carolina, by his will directed that his slaves should be conveyed to Canada, and set at liberty. Dr. W. Powell, his executor, arrived in Canada on Thursday week with twelve slaves who have now become men. Ten of them have 10,000 dollars with which to purchase land in this country. We believe they became entitled to this money, as well as to their freedom, under the will of their master.—*Toronto Examiner*.

HENRY CLAY.—Henry Clay, in giving advice to young men said, I owe my success in life, I think, chiefly to one single fact, viz., that at the age of twenty-seven, I commenced, and continued for years, the process of daily reading, and speaking upon, the contents of some historical or scientific book. These off-hand efforts were made, sometimes in a cornfield, at others in the forest, and not unfrequently in some distant barn, with the horse and ox for my auditors. It is to this early practice of the art of all arts, that I am indebted for the primary and leading impulses that stimulated me forward, and have shaped and moulded my whole subsequent destiny.

A PRAYER.—The chaplain in the Indiana Legislature recently opened the session with a general prayer, which he closed with the following invocation:—"And the Lord have mercy on our legislators. Spare their lives until they return to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments, who will do some good."

A PLEASANT FELLOW-TRAVELLER.—The following story is extracted from the *Knickerbocker*:—"A gentleman riding in an eastern railroad car, which was rather sparsely supplied with passengers, observed in a seat before him a lean slab-sided Yankee, every feature of whose face seemed to ask a question, and a little circumstance soon proved that he possessed a 'most inquiring mind.' Before him, occupying the entire seat, sat a lady, dressed in deep black, and after shifting his position several times, and manoeuvring to get an opportunity to look in her face, he at length 'caught her eye.' He nodded familiarly to her, and asked, with a nasal twang utterly incapable of imitation, 'In affliction?' 'Yes, sir,' replied the lady. 'Parents—father or mother?' 'No, sir.' 'Child, perhaps—a boy or girl?' 'No, sir, not a child,' was the response. 'I have no children.' 'Husband then, 'xpect?' 'Yes,' was the curt answer. 'Hum!—cholery? a tradin'-man mebbe?' 'My husband was a sea-faring man—the captain of a vessel; he didn't die of cholera, he was drowned.' 'Oh, drowned, eh?' pursued the inquisitor, hesitating for a brief instant. 'Save his chist?' he asked. 'Yes; the vessel was saved, and my husband's effects,' said the widow. 'Was they?' asked the Yankee, his eyes brightening up; 'Pious man?' he continued. 'He was a member of the Methodist church.' The next question was a little delayed, but it came—'Don't ye think you got great cause to be thankful that he was a pious man, and saved his chist?' 'I do,' said the widow abruptly, and turning her head to look out of the car window. The indefatigable 'pump' changed his position, held the widow by his 'glittering eye' once more, and propounded one more query, in a little lower tone, with his head slightly inclined forward over the back of the seat, 'Was you cal'latin' to get married agin?' 'Sir!' said the widow, indignantly, 'you are impertinent!' And she left her seat and took another on the other side of the car. 'Pears to be a little huffy!' said the ineffable bore, turning to our narrator behind him; 'she needn't be mad; I didn't want to hurt her feelin's. What did they make you pay for that umberel you got in your hand? It's a real pooty one!'"

LAW, ASSIZE, AND POLICE.

SCENES AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Wednesday, Captain Shephard, of the Royal Navy, who figures nearly every day at one or other of the police courts, appeared in this Court as the prosecutor of a young man for stealing his great coat. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Payne, and the following is a report of the examination:—

Captain Shephard: The portmanteau from which the coat was taken was, at the time, if he might borrow a phrase or expression from his learned friend on the right (Mr. Payne), *in transitu* [laughter]. When the coat was taken there was pinned to it an artificial sprig of myrtle furnished to him by a sweet young lady in the Burlington-arcade. [The coat was produced.] Why, (said the captain in answer to an inquiry whether he could identify the coat), here is the very pin put in by the young lady herself, but the myrtle is not here. Oh, yes, the coat is mine. My lord, she is a very pretty young lady, but married [loud laughter].

Mr. Payne: Mad! why then there's a good pair of you.

The Captain: Who said she was mad? I said she was married, sir. God forbid I should say she was mad. Oh, no, she's not mad [laughter].

Mr. Payne: Well, captain, you borrowed the phrase *in transitu*. Now are you yourself not always in a state of *transitu*?

The Captain: No, I am not always in *transitu*. I wish I was.

Mr. Payne: Why, you are never more than a fortnight without being in *transitu* to a station house.

The Captain: Yes I am, if they let me alone.

Mr. Payne: Are you not very often at station-houses?

The Captain: Yes, indeed I am; but that's not *transitu*; that's durance, you know [laughter]. I wish you to know that no man ever yet shook the imperturbability of my good humour, and, therefore, you need not try it on now. But you may. Yes, do. Try, and you will see [laughter]. I've given you warning, you know.

Mr. Payne: Well, are you not the celebrated Captain Shephard who figures so often at the police courts?

The Captain: Yes, I am; but recollect I'm not responsible for all the nonsense they put in the papers about me. Allow me to ask if you have seen the *Morning Herald* of to-day? [a laugh.]

Mr. Payne: No; I have not.

The Captain: Well, then, I wish you had, for it contains in a letter of mine a complete refutation. It does, indeed [a laugh].

Mr. Payne: Were you not fined at Brentford for stabbing a man with a fork?

The Captain: Yes, I was. I was fined 10s. by the magistrates.

Mr. Payne: And confined, too, by the magistrates, were you not?

The Captain: Oh, no; you know that well enough. I was confined by the police, not by the magistrates. They fined me 10s., but very improperly, you know that [laughter].

Mr. Payne: And then you summoned him for detaining a portmanteau, and he proved you owed him money.

The Captain: Yes, that was so.

Mr. Payne: And you produced as a witness the lady with the lovely foot, the shape of which was sent to China as a model, and which you wanted the magistrate to look at, but he refused [loud laughter]—the "Exhibition foot"—eh, Captain?

The Captain (with glee): That is precisely so. Ah, my friend, how delighted the magistrate would have been had he seen it. I wish you had seen it. You would not have laughed at it. No, I'm hanged if you would [loud laughter].

Mr. Payne: But you used to shoot arrows into her leg, did you not?

The Captain: Ah, so she said. (He here made use of an expression too indelicate to be repeated, and excused himself for using it by assuring the Court that it was a common technical phrase in the profession he belonged to).

Mr. Payne: And you amused yourself sometimes by biting off dogs' tails? [laughter.]

The Captain: I tried the thing once on a puppy, and did not succeed. No; I did not succeed, so I did not try the experiment again.

The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner. The prosecutor then went to Mr. Payne, and cordially shook him by the hand, laughing heartily. He caused considerable mirth among the counsel by saying to "his learned friend," "Ah, my Jeremy Diddler, have you such a thing as half-a-crown about you?"

On the previous day the judicial game of "blind-man's buff" was played at this Court. One Harley was indicted for stealing a bag of sugar. Mr. Payne having addressed the jury for the defence, they deliberated for some time, and eventually the foreman gave in a verdict of Not Guilty. The verdict was recorded, and the prisoner was discharged, but, after a few minutes had elapsed, the learned Chairman, observing that there was some contention among the jury, inquired the cause, and one of that body replied that they were not unanimously agreed on the verdict which had been given in by their foreman, there being five dissentient voices. Mr. Turner at once sent some of the officers of the Court in pursuit of the prisoner, to bring him back. The prisoner, who had got across the green, was caught and brought back into Court, but Mr. Payne urged that he was very hardly treated in being violently dragged through the public streets, and back into a crowded Court, after he had been acquitted by a jury, and that verdict of acquittal recorded. He submitted to the Court that it was not now in their power to alter the verdict, and place the man on his trial again. Mr. Turner having gone into the other Court to consult Mr. Witham, returned and said that he found he could not alter the verdict, or place the prisoner in the hands of the jury again after their verdict had been recorded. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Mr. Payne, as the case was disposed of, then attracted the attention of the learned magistrate to a point which he said authorized the alteration of a verdict under such circumstances.

THE BETTING LIST AND THE GAOL CALENDAR.

At Bow-street, on Thursday, Thomas Gill Phibbs, the son of a respectable tradesman, was charged with embezzlement. The prisoner's father, who appeared much distressed, stated that his son had frequently taken his money and lost it on betting lists and at betting offices. He was a good workman, and could not well be done without. He had no desire to punish him, and hoped his worship's censure would have some effect. Mr. Henry seriously admonished the prisoner as to the evil course he was pursuing. The betting list was for the whole year, and betting would prove the defendant's ruin if he did not give up visiting the gambling offices. The defendant expressed his regret, and said he had upon a late occasion given back a sovereign out of his winnings that he had taken. Mr. Henry: I will commit him to prison for a week. Prisoner: You will admit to bail? Mr. Henry: indeed I will not. The defendant was then removed.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CHILD.—Jane Mooney, a county Cork woman, was brought before Alderman Challis on Thursday, charged with having stolen a child, the son of Catherine Margaret Toohy, native of the south of Ireland. Mrs. Toohy, said she saw the prisoner that day, in Heneage Lane, with a child in her arms, begging. "She was sitting on the step of a hall door, and I had my daughter with me, a girl about 8 years old, who identified the woman as the person who had stolen her brother, and identified my baby at the same time." Alderman Challis (to the prosecutrix)—Are you sure that the child in the arms of the prisoner is your child? Mrs. Toohy—I am. On the 16th of last February, I lost my little boy, who was then three months old, in Devonshire-square. My daughter had the child with her when this woman came up to her and persuaded her to go to make purchases of tea and sugar in the neighbourhood, and to leave the baby, which she promised to bring home in her care. The daughter said—The child in the woman's arms was the image of my little brother. I believe he is the boy that was stolen from me. The prisoner said the child was her own, and had been born in Brendon-road, and baptized in Carey-street Chapel, in the city of Cork. She had come over with her baby about five months ago, and she could prove that it belonged to her, and to no other woman in the world. The case was remanded.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CART WHIP.—William Thompson, a hawker, was brought before Mr. Thompson on Saturday, charged with a ruffianly outrage upon his wife and the police. The wife deposed that about a month ago she was married to the prisoner, and that he had already, on more than one occasion, ill-treated her. On the previous evening she was partaking of a pint of porter with him at a house in Bayswater, and after they had drunk it she gave him a tap under the chin, at the same time asking him to come home. On going into the road, prisoner gave her a violent blow upon the ribs, which knocked her against the horses of an omnibus standing at the door; being much hurt, she rested herself against a post to regain her breath, when prisoner a second time attacked her by striking her on the side of the head. She then cried out "Police," and two constables speedily came to her assistance. Thrush, 100 D, stated that the prisoner, upon being laid hold of by him, caught him round the middle, and threw him into the road, between the fore and hind wheels of an omnibus. Had the horses moved suddenly on, he (witness) would have been run over, and probably killed. Prisoner also endeavoured to kick him on the lower part of the stomach. Brinkhurst, 112 D, said that on going to the aid of his brother officer, the prisoner fixed his teeth in witness's coat sleeve, with the intention of biting his arm, and struck him repeatedly. After considerable resistance, the prisoner was locked up. For striking his wife he was fined 20s., or a month's imprisonment, and for the assault upon the two constables, sent for the two separate periods of a month each to hard labour in the House of Correction, without having an opportunity of paying a penalty.

A FLIGHT OF BEGGARS.—Two Irishwomen, named Margaret Mills and Mary Madden, were brought before the Lord Mayor on Wednesday, by Horsford, an officer of the Mendicity Society. It was stated that they had followed Mr. Solly, whose charitable disposition seems to have rendered him a ready victim to importunate beggars, from Great Ormond-street to the city, speculating in an omnibus fare in order to obtain alms from him. On his leaving the omnibus at the Mansion-house they had followed him to the Union Fire-office, such a crowd of beggars collecting around him that the police were obliged to interfere in order to clear the road. The elder woman, Madden, was stated to be an expert and experienced beggar. Storey (the detective officer) said it was actually the fact that a dozen beggar-women have gone into an omnibus the moment Mr. Solly has entered it, and it was a common practice of beggars of all kinds to ride on the top of his omnibus wherever he was going. He said that the beggar-women follow Mr. Solly in Lombard-street like a flock of sheep, and it is impossible to prevent it. The women were discharged, as it was not proved that they had solicited Mr. Solly for alms.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—On Monday, at a Common Hall, held at Guildhall, Mr. A. A. Croll was elected sheriff, in place of Mr. B. Chandler, who has paid his fine rather than serve. Mr. Croll has consented to accept the office.

LITERATURE.

The Squanders of Castle Squander. By WILLIAM CARLETON, Esq., Author of the "Black Prophet," &c. 2 vols. London: Office of the Illustrated London Library, 227, Strand.

As the public will have its supply of romance, we are inclined to commend anyone who furnishes it with original and healthy fiction at a low price; and we therefore give to this work more space than otherwise it would have received.

Mr. Carleton is a powerful writer: all his works contain vivid representations of life and manners; and frequently he depicts scenes, which not merely display great constructive art, but also, are so impressively real that they remain ever in the memory, sources of laughter or sadness, or even of terror. There are some things in his "Black Prophet," which, though they have been unread for several years, are wonderfully distinct and full of vitality to us still. Yet we do not remember one thoroughly good character that Mr. Carleton has created: there is an absence of individuality in the persons of his stories, and of completeness of plot and development, which effectually prevents the reader's full satisfaction, and moderates the critic's praises to the acknowledgment of having received good snatches of story rather than a fine piece of fiction. Perhaps Mr. Carleton owes his acceptance with the public as much to his nationality as to any quality whatever. He is great at a picture of national and local manners, of the leading types of Irish character, and of the social evils and miseries of his country. He has a patriotic soul, but he does not spare his countrymen when he deals with their errors and crimes, or with personal habits which render true improvement of their condition, and individual independence, impossible. We know no darker or gloomier pictures of Ireland and the Irish than Mr. Carleton has drawn,—none which do equal justice to the tyrannies of landlord and priest, and yet exhibit in so strong a light the foemanship to Ireland of the Irish themselves. In the volumes now before us the author asserts that he "presents a very truthful picture of both the past and present condition of Irish life and society—a picture drawn from a knowledge of more than fifty years of the people and the country;"—and a very terrible picture it is—many of the details too fearful to dwell on, and the whole, notwithstanding the relief afforded by humour and fun, altogether painful and depressing.

There is scarcely a plot at all in "The Squanders of Castle Squander;" the current of events is natural enough, and the scenes vivid enough,—and they are also possible, both individually and connectedly; but they work out no art-purpose. Indeed Mr. Carleton seems to have intended to put his story out of the range of works of art; and has, almost singularly, mixed-up with his fiction a great deal of serious discussion on social and political matters, and has supplemented it with a "conclusion" extending to above fifty pages, and containing statistics, facts, and opinions on most of the topics which have of late years been of interest in Irish affairs. Notwithstanding the earnestness of the author, there is something very nearly droll and absurd in the unusual manner in which he soberly weds fiction and these extraneous matters. It is not the pervasion of a fiction by social truth, or the clothing in fiction of social theories,—as that great but impatient artist, Mr. Kingsley, has done,—but a sometime combination of the two elements externally to the story, and again sometimes, a distinct separation and independence of the two. The defect in art, however, must not blind us to the fund of good sense and valuable suggestion which may be found in Mr. Carleton's book; and at the same time, we must briefly signify an occasional dissent from some of his social and political opinions.

We are not disposed to give our readers any account of the dissipated and extravagant landlords, the ignorant and licentious young squires, the heartless and unprincipled "agents," the idle and slave-like peasantry, and the other horrible persons and classes which are well known in Irish novels, and are found here again; but—as the book is a better and more improving one than heaps of the more costly novels—we shall extract a lighter scene or two, in which there may be something to recommend the work to those who seek amusement. Here is

A HEDGE-SCHOOLMASTER.

"I received my education on the sunny side of a Plantation Seminary, or what the vulgarians of the country term a Hedge School. The master of this school was a very remarkable man as an English and classical didactic. His name was O'Shaughnessy, which signifies 'a man on the stray,' and indeed he was seldom off it, being as genuine a specimen of the peripatetic school as e'er a learned vagabond in the records of old Greece itself. There was scarcely a county in Ireland into which he had not made victorious inroads—conquering, like Alexander, all the literary opponents that came in his way, and either making them knock under, or, in case of resistance, banishing them from the place of their jurisdiction—or, as he called it himself, 'evanishing into air.'—Gentlemen," he would often say, 'sobriety and learning are two things alto-

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gether incompatible. Poetry and *poteen* are both derived from the same root; *poieo, facio*, to make, to build, to construct. The human brain is a dead letter until it is irradiated and vivified by "the genuine." Here am I now the most celebrated classical didactic, and the greatest Philomath in Ireland, and yet without the *poteen* my head is nothing but a well-stored granary under lock and bar; or a fountain sealed up, of which *poteen* may be considered the key; for the moment it is applied, the granary is opened, the fountain is unsealed, and those who hunger and thirst after knowledge may feed and drink abundantly. Randy O'Rollicke, approach *sine metu*; I cherish large expectations from you; Randy, taking your juvenile years into question, you have distinguished yourself oftener by drinking draughts of the true Pierian, than any *condiscipulus* I ever had under my care. Go on, therefore, and prosper, Randy, get your inspiration from that which eschews the gauger, bad luck to him! and you will be heard of yet.

"There's great old Homer,
That fine old poet,
'Twasn't in St. Omer's he sucked it in;
The thundering rhymer
Got always a primer
From copious draughts of the true *poteen*."

Randy, there's a *poculum* there beyond, with a drop of the *optima creatura* in it. Will you hand it hither—thanks, Randy—*ago tibi gratias*, Randy—*propino tibi salutem*, Randy, and here's that you may rise to celebrity yet! Heaven help us! in what a beautiful and intellectual state was the country at that time, when every one of us, young and old, looked upon this man as infallible, in his way."

We add an Irish idea of

CANVASSING AT AN ELECTION.

"It was no unusual thing for the wife, sister, or daughter of a candidate, to accompany him on his canvass with a bag of guineas in her hand, or in her pocket, and on meeting with a doubtful or recalcitrant subject, to ask him would he not favour her with a kiss. This was an office for which the most beautiful and fascinating was always selected. Irish gallantry is proverbial, and we need not assure our readers that the lady was rarely, if ever, put to the necessity of asking twice. Where, may we inquire, is there a country between the poles where kissing a pretty woman becomes a test of politics instead of love? The process, however, which in this case must have been doubly agreeable, was conducted as follows:—The lady, after entering into conversation with the elector, first exerted all her powers of persuasion to gain his support. If she succeeded, well and good, but if not, she asked him for a kiss, and immediately put a golden guinea between her rosy lips to let him see that she was in earnest. Many humorous scenes have occurred on such occasions. The wife of a candidate was once on a progress of this kind, and meeting with a sturdy young farmer, she presented him with the twofold temptation. The fellow took his kiss and the guinea, but as the Scotch say, held up his *neb* for another. 'My good friend,' said she, 'won't one be sufficient?' 'One' he replied; 'ah, faith, my lady, I feel your kisses are too precious to be contented with one; I shan't be satisfied with less than a dozen;—and a dozen he accordingly exacted. The candidate himself, on the other hand, was employed in a similar manner with the wives and daughters of the electors; so that they went on kissing and bribing their way from house to house every day during the canvass. This was to make Cupid himself turn politician, with poll-book in his hand instead of bow and arrow; but we question if it could be done anywhere else except in Ireland."

Moralism and Christianity, or Man's Experience and Destiny. In Three Lectures; by HENRY JAMES. New York: Redfield.

Lectures and Miscellanies. By HENRY JAMES. *Ibid.*

THESE two volumes contain a large amount of original and suggestive thought, forcibly and racy expressed: and as such they may be commended to our readers. Not that we think that the majority of our readers will agree with all or anything like all the sentiments expressed. We could, did space allow, point out many exaggerations of true ideas, which sometimes lead the author into what we conceive to be very erroneous conclusions: sometimes too, Mr. James's earnest and somewhat impetuous current of thought leads him to indulge in expressions which a calm and correct taste might censure as injudicious, if not offensive; and when reading through the two volumes we are impressed with the idea that the writer is apt to repeat what he has already expressed with sufficient clearness thus giving a character of prolixity to his style. Also we cannot always trace the precise scheme which he has adopted, so that, with a pretty accurate general conception of the drift of his remarks, we could not always trust ourselves to communicate to another person what the subject and treatment really are. These are faults in the form of his thinking, which sometimes involve him in results, so far as the matter also is concerned, which perhaps would have been avoided by a writer of less power and more deliberation. Mr. James's chief characteristic is *impulsive strength*; strong he is always, but not unfrequently his impulse leads his strength to adopt a rather wild and fantastic style of mental action. He seizes an idea with a marvellously vigorous grasp, and adheres to it with untiring tenacity; and, being as fearless and unconventional as he is impulsive, he pushes it on to the last possible results, riding roughshod over everything that is opposed to his governing idea, and even displacing with rather unceremonious severity ideas equally true, which ought to balance and complete the one he already has. And yet the reader who should conclude that the author is actually at loggerheads with all that he has apparently so ruthlessly outlawed, would be doing great injustice to him. In some other connexion he will perhaps give a courteous recognition to the very truth which he appears

elsewhere to have denied. Evidently Mr. James writes neither for the obtuse nor the prejudiced; as long as he has his pen in his hand he does not think of the critics, but develops his subject with a perfect indifference to all that the unthinking part of the public will say of him and his opinions. He must therefore be read with candour and attention; and, thus read, the reader cannot fail of being instructed, although he may not assent to the author's conclusions.

We have hinted that we do not always agree with Mr. James's conclusions; but we never had any admiration for the theory of reading only what is conformed to our own individual convictions; and wish to avoid that fools' paradise which is the native region of those who adopt the pompous motto, "we are the men, and wisdom will die with us." Moreover, our aim in reading is to gain instruction, and we have never found that the office of critic or reviewer is incompatible with that of the scholar. And we believe that a book which excites some healthy questioning and antagonism is better than one which hardly admits of aught but an adolent assent, and tempts the reader to close it with the complacent compliment to the author, which delicately returns to himself—"A very admirable book! I agree with every word of it." And therefore we do not hesitate to commend Mr. James's books to those of our readers accustomed to reasoning and speculation, believing that the antagonism which will sometimes be raised may be rather healthy than otherwise.

The volume on *Moralism and Christianity* contains three lectures, the titles of which are—"A scientific statement of the Christian Doctrine of the Lord, or Divine Man;" "Socialism and Civilization in relation to the development of the Individual Life;" "Morality and the Perfect Life." The *Essays and Miscellanies* consist of six lectures, expanded after delivery, and a number of shorter pieces. The subjects of the lectures are: "Democracy and its issues: Property as a symbol: The principle of Universality in Art;" two on "The Old and New Theology;" and one on "The Scientific accord of Natural and Revealed Religion." The *Miscellanies* are entitled—The Law of Creation: Berkeley and his Critics: God: Man: Responsibility: Morality: A very long Letter: Spiritual rappings: Intemperance: Christianity.

Mr. James is in some respects a follower of Swedenborg, though he deviates widely from many doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. He is favourably disposed to Berkeley's Idealism, though, like that deservedly esteemed prelate, he uses his idealism for its moral rather than for its speculative results, wishing by it to subordinate Nature and Society to the use of the Soul. Politically he is a democrat,—regarding democracy not so much as a form of actual government, as a preparation for a perfected state of society in which all political institutions and legislation shall be merged in a life of free human fellowship. All his political, social, philosophical, and theological ideas are organically connected, so that he cannot expound one without really explaining or indicating all the rest. If we were asked to give a short *resumé* of the characteristic topics of these volumes, we should do so in somewhat the following terms:—Man is intended to live a divine life, that is, a life of perfect spontaneous activity, unconstrained by any outward circumstances, assisted but not controlled by Nature and Society. His goodness therefore is to be the free, natural expression of an inward law, and not any blind or laborious conformity to statutes which do not emanate from his inmost self. Thus it is properly infinite, flowing from a source which is not defined or limited by anything superior to itself, from the life of God in the soul of man. Mere morality, therefore, is a perfectly inadequate sphere for the life of man. Morality is the law of Society, spiritual Christianity is the law of God; and Christianity elevates man above Morality into the sphere of spontaneous spiritual activity. The *Artist*, therefore, that is, the man whose actions well forth spontaneously from his nature, is the ideal man. To the development of this highest form of humanity, all Nature and Society must be subordinated; Civilization develops into Socialism; all that belongs to a lower orbit recedes when the advent of the highest approaches. Restrictive legislation and restrictive morality will ultimately be abandoned; social life will be so organized that each individual may be able to assume the position to which his genius points, and to obtain the development and assistance from without which his nature demands.—These are the chief topics on which our author dilates with great boldness and grasp of thought. In the treatment of these, many collateral questions are considered; especially such as regard the existing forms of social, political, and religious life, the true and false distinctions in morality, the aims and instruments of Christianity, the essential nature of man and his relations to his fellows and to God. For the full development of these topics we must refer such of our readers as desire it to the volumes themselves. As a sample, we quote the following passage, which contains some of Mr. James's characteristic ideas:—

"I am entirely persuaded that nothing but the persistent and ever enlarging operation of the democratic principle, or what is the same thing, the destructive legislation now in progress, is requisite to inaugurate

the divine life on earth, to bring about that great prophetic period to which all history from the beginning has tended, that everlasting Sabbath or rest which is to close in and glorify the brief but toilsome week of man's past experience. I have not the least hope in any constructive legislation towards this end. He who is familiar with the exquisite symbolism of the old Hebrew faith, knows with what formal sedulity every particular of the divine worship was prescribed, and how jealously every addition of human wisdom was barred and punished. This is but a type of the independence our true and God-given life bears to all legislation, to all outward prescription. It is a life which descends from God out of heaven—the heaven of man's inward spirit. All its laws are summed up in the real presence of God in every individual soul. And as in Solomon's temple, 'Every stone was made ready before it was brought there, so that there was no sound of hammer nor of axe heard in the house while it was building,' so is it with this new life of man which is even now dawning upon the earth. It will reject all noisy legislation or prescription. It will deny all outward authority. Being an inward life, flowing exclusively from within the subject, all it asks of the outward is to serve or obey it, by immediately ceasing to restrain or govern its outflow. Let this life finally become authenticated by society or the legislative power, it will soon shape the outward into closest conformity with itself, making it teem with the affluent satisfaction of every human want.

"Of course this issue is a thing of time, since it can only come about by such an illumination of the public conscience as shall make itself felt in legislation. But in a country like ours, whose institutions are democratic, or have no sacredness apart from the popular consent, there can be no excuse for impatience. Let those who complain, instead of bringing forth impracticable schemes of reform, set themselves to instruct the public understanding in regard to the true or harmonic destiny of society, and legislation will soon feel a sufficiently onward impulse.

"Meanwhile it were greatly to be wished that our Conservatives would abandon their paltry fears of the progress of democracy. I confess that I too should partake these fears, if I believed that the salvation of man depended upon police, or that the perfect form of society was a political one. But I have no such belief. On the contrary, I have no faith in man's salvation, or in the progress of society, save from the very real and exhaustless presence of Deity within him, and see no virtue in police except where this cardinal truth is ignored, or rather not yet scientifically demonstrated. No shabbier sight, it appears to me, meets the day than the one now so common, of some shameless dignitary in Church or State rising up to avow his distrust of the future, because kings are overthrown and popes sent skipping. To the mind of such a man, what more effectual or dignified part does God play in human affairs than Santa Claus?"

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Canadian Crusoes: A Tale of the Rice Lake Plains.

By CATHERINE FARR TRAILL. Illustrated by Harvey. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row. —Mrs. Trill is the authoress of the popular volume published some time ago by Charles Knight, entitled "The Backwoods of Canada," and is the sister of Miss Agnes Strickland, who has edited the work now before us. She has seen and endured much as the wife of an emigrant officer; and she has the gift of telling sweetly and effectively whatever has entered into her colonial experiences. Everything is welcome from so intelligent an observer, so womanly of heart, and so pure a writer. Mrs. Trill in the "Canadian Crusoes" has given the adventures of three children of early settlers, who, wandering from their home, were lost in the forest, and remained for a long period undiscovered, subsisting on whatever they were able to find or catch, and encountering numerous perils, as well as experiencing pleasurable excitements and novel delights. The incident of the story is wonderfully fresh and various, its descriptions of natural scenery very exquisite, and its discrimination of child-character, and its development—from thoughtless ardour and home-dependence to a forecasting and energetic self-reliance—is deeply truthful and interesting. The book has also its useful side—it gives a great deal of information about the natural history and resources of Canada, so pleasantly conveyed as to ensure a lodgment in the memory. We heartily commend it to all young people, as attractive exceedingly, by its graphic delineations, its pathos, and its rare beauty.

A Book for the Seaside. With numerous Engravings. London: Religious Tract Society.—A most admirable and charming little volume; just the manual which our older young people often want and desire when enjoying themselves at the seaside, when almost every object is new and strange, and curiosity and intelligent inquiry alike have to go so much unsatisfied, for want of a friendly guide and instructor like this. Pleasure will be heightened and wisdom will be gained, not by the young only, but even by the habitual visitors to the seaside, from the perusal of this book,—full of information, agreeably and cheerfully given, about all objects of interest belonging to the waters, the beach, the sands, and the cliffs, in all their variety of animal and vegetable life. It is abundantly illustrated with pretty and useful woodcuts.

Love, a Reality, not Romance. By Mrs. THOMAS GELDART, Author of "Emily, the Peacemaker," &c. London: A. Hall and Co., Paternoster-row.—Not quite without its romance, notwithstanding its title;—but how healthy in feeling and full of gentle wisdom, we need not say to those who know the charming "Emily, the Peacemaker." Mrs. Geldart has an almost incomparable gift for baptizing common things with a holy

spirit, and for carrying the deepest truths through the means of simple incidents to the hearts of the young for whom she writes. This little volume ought to be read by all girls;—it will give them pure and healthy views about "love"—which is truly enough called "the greatest event in the life of a woman."

Boys of the Bible; consisting of Descriptions and Dialogues. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-court.—A book specially intended for boys—and aiming both to awaken an interest in the Bible, and to teach them by examples what is beautiful and praiseworthy in boyhood. It is thoroughly adapted to the simple hearts and curious minds to which it speaks, both in feeling and in the clearness of its narratives and instructions. It is beautifully got-up—and is dedicated to the Prince of Wales.

The Children of the Bible. London: Religious Tract Society.—Similar in character to the preceding, but more general in range, while more limited in extent. It is also more suited to little children; and is excellently executed with a view to their capacities. It is a beautiful book, and its illustrations in oil printing will bring brightness to many a little eye.

The Child's In-door Companion; or, Stories for Rainy Days. By S. S. S. London: Kerby and Co., 190, Oxford-street.—Prose and verse are both here, to instruct and delight a child. Some of the prose is excellent; some of the verse wants a free, ringing rhythm; but all is really interesting.—*Home at the Haven*: (London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row)—is another of that incomparably good and cheap series of children's books called "Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights;" and is itself as fresh, charming, and healthful a tale as could be put into the hands of a child.

The Family Sunday Book; or, Pleasant Pages for Sabbath Hours. London: Houlston and Co.—We have always been gratified to notice Mr. Newcombe's publications; and have already praised heartily the early numbers of this now completed Sunday-book. It is unique in design, sustained by admirable execution, never flagging in interest or failing in instruction—a treasure to parents and teachers for the use of young people in Sabbath hours, and likely to do much to make the Sabbath to them "a delight."—*Old Eighteen-fifty-one; A Tale for any day in 1852*. London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row.—This too is by Mr. Newcombe, and has all the happy characteristics of his Pleasant Pages" and other works. It is a Year-book for children: the events of last year are woven into a story, supposed to be told by the Old Year, ere finally departing; and uncommonly pleasantly and effectively it is done. The volume is the first of an intended Series, to be called "Little Henry's Records of his Life-time;" which all young people, if they get this ONE, will be eagerly looking for in the future.

MR. VINCENT IN HAMPSHIRE.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Vincent gave three addresses in the large hall, Newport, Isle of Wight. The meetings were crowded by all classes. The topics selected were a review of the late elections, and the influence of our manufacturing and commercial system upon the social and intellectual condition of the people, and upon our political institutions. The hearty reception given to the principles propounded is a proof of the rapid growth of Liberal principles in the borough, in which it will be remembered Biggs and Massey (both Radicals) were returned to Parliament at the last election. Mr. Vincent has also delivered three lectures to enthusiastic audiences in the town of Ryde. The island is on the move—most of the young men are Radical—and, generally, an earnest and intelligent spirit pervades them. Though Mr. Dawes, the Liberal candidate, was defeated in the county, the Freehold Land Society is now in motion, and, in a very little time, it will be in the hands of the Radical party. In Cowes, for the first time, a majority of two was polled for the Radical candidates. Mr. Vincent gave a free lecture in Portsmouth in aid of the fund of the British school. Tickets were sold at one shilling each, and the Beneficial Societies Hall was crowded. The Committee, therefore, realized a few pounds for this important institution. A large body of Church-people attended the lecture, which was most cordially received. Mr. Bylands, who is foremost in every good and benevolent work, occupied the chair. A new school has been built in a poor district, and is likely to be very useful to the population.

THE DORSETSHIRE LABOURERS.—The Times of Thursday contains a letter, signed "A Dorsetshire Landed Proprietor," which gives the following important information on the condition of the Dorsetshire labourers:—"Labourers are not to be had to get in the crops; 3s. 6d. a day, with a gallon of beer, are freely tendered, and lucky is the farmer who can find men sufficient to meet his present wants. Formerly, the farmer only gave 6s. an acre for turnip hoeing; now they gladly give 10s. For the last six weeks, part of the work on my property has been at a stand-still for want of hands; and there has not been in mine, or the neighbouring parishes, a single man but what might have found employment. How different from what it was."

POETRY.

"CHEER UP."

[From "Hactenus," by M. F. TUPPER.]

Never go gloomily, man with a mind,
Hope is a better companion than fear;
Providence, ever benignant and kind,
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear;
All will be right,
Look to the light;
Morning was ever the daughter of night;
All that was black will be all that is bright,
Cheerily, cheerily then! cheer up.
Many a foe is a friend in disguise,
Many a trouble a blessing most true,
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
With love ever precious, and joys ever new!
Stand in the van,
Strive like a man!
This is the bravest and cleverest plan;
Trusting in God while you do what you can.
Cheerily, cheerily then! cheer up!

"SEND THE LETTERS, UNCLE JOHN."

Uncle John is stout and sturdy,
Uncle John has gold in store;
Mighty fleets upon the ocean,
Merchandise upon the shore,
Lands and houses, sheep and oxen,
Corn in granaries and fields;
All that giveth ease or pleasure,
Or to man subsistence yields.
Uncle John has many children,
Scattered widely here and there,
And the language that he speaketh,
It is spoken everywhere;
Wherever foot hath trodden,
There the sons of Uncle John
Travel, trade, and preach the gospel,
Earnest workers, every one.
Uncle's ships are ever passing
And re-passing o'er the wave,
And our yearning hearts do ever
Tidings of the absent crave;
News of relatives who travel,
Or the friends afar who dwell,
We would know how feel, how fare they,
How they prosper, ill or well.
Greetings e'er should pass between us,
And the heart's fond interchange,
But, alas! we're poor, and, therefore,
Distance must our hearts estrange;
And the white-winged heralds, as they
O'er the Atlantic go and come,
To the watching, waiting many,
Upon either shore are dumb.
Uncle John, do send the letters
By your ships that go and come;
Friends abroad would fain be writing
Unto anxious friends at home;
We would wish the absent loved one
In our joys and woes to share;
Send them for a penny, Uncle,
It is all we have to spare.
"WILL IT PAY?" why, Uncle! Uncle!
Can you doubt it? look at home,
See how, from all parts, your mail-bags
Daily weightier become;
Hear how all your children bless you,
For the boon they here enjoy;
Oh, extend it o'er the waters,
And our eager pens employ.
WILL IT PAY? why fifty letters
Will be sent in place of one;
Fifty pence for one poor shilling;
Think of that, good Uncle John!
Think, too, how 'twill foster commerce,
And all friendly ties increase,
Binding nation unto nation
In the bonds of LOVE and PEACE.

H. G. ADAMS.

HOME COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.—This society, though one of the most recently established, has already received a fair share of support, about 300 shares having been subscribed for. A meeting of its supporters was held on Friday, at the Angel Inn, Islington, and was very respectably attended. Mr. Kintrea presided. He stated that one peculiar object of this society was to give the advantage to the borrower rather than to the investor. In some other societies, the land was apportioned at such a rate as to pay the investors of capital 8 or 10 per cent.; and there were cases where gentlemen had invested their three, or four, or five thousand pounds in those societies, for the sake of this large return, which, of course, was paid by the allottees [hear, hear]. Mr. Ritchie, a member of the society, gave an exposition of the general principles of Freehold-land societies, and showed that by their operation the expenses of transfer in each case was reduced to 25s. or 30s. Since this movement was taken up so largely in Birmingham, it had produced a most excellent effect on the sanitary condition of the town, so many of the working classes having now obtained their houses and plots of land in the outskirts [hear, hear]. The thirteen Freehold-land Societies in the metropolis had already disposed of 21,000 shares. The social advantages of these societies were great; they offered the best possible investment for small savings; the interest allowed by savings banks was extremely small; and the generality of friendly societies were founded on principles so erroneous that they must end in bankruptcy. A member of the St. Pancras Society, who had an allotment in the Holloway estate which cost him £32, had been offered £64 for it, but he asked £120, and expected to get it [hear, hear]. The same shareholder had been offered a bonus of £10 on each of his other shares. The accounts from the 150 Freehold-land Societies throughout the country showed that on the average bonuses of £15 were obtained by the allottees. He moved a resolution declaring the Freehold-land movement and the society entitled to the support of the meeting. Mr. Eykelboesh seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. The ordinary business of the society, enrolling subscribers, &c., was then proceeded with.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

AN IMAGINARY TRIP THROUGH ANCIENT BRITAIN.

—Let the reader now imagine himself a Roman of the third century, on a visit to the transalpine possessions of his empire city. He will be desirous to extend his travels to the island of which he had read in the "Commentaries" and the "Annals"—to observe for himself the people who had produced a Caractacus and Boadicea. Embarking at Gessoriacum (the modern Boulogne), he will be guided at night by the pharos of Dubræ (Dover) into the port of Rutupæ (Richborough), behind the citadel of which he will descry the white marble mansions of the town, and the amphitheatre that crowns the hill. Crossing the creek from which were taken oysters that delighted the epicures of Rome, he passes over the site of the present Sandwich, and reaches by a high road over the downs, the city of Durovernum (now Canterbury). Leaving Durovernum to the south-east, he will proceed over the forest of Bles to Durobrivæ (Rochester.) Thence he will journey along the south banks of the Thames—thickly studded to this day with traces of Roman settlements—to Vagniacæ (probably Southfleet), over Shooter's-hill and Blackheath to Noviomagus (in the parish of Bromley). Another stage will bring him to the foot of that bridge by which fifteen hundred years ago, as now, he would enter the great commercial town of "Londinium." This city, he will observe, is built on elevated ground, divided by a stream (Walbrook) that runs down to the Thames, extending westwards to another stream (Holbourne), and on the east to the eminence which has since become classical under the name of Tower-hill. Already, he will see, Londinium has grown considerably since its foundation, and is adorned on the ground sloping from the north-west down to the river with temples and public buildings. The city is intersected, he will remark, by two principal streets—the one running northerly from the bridge (in a line with Bishopsgate-street); the other, from east to west (Watling-street, emerging at Ludgate). Following the latter of these roads, across Holbourne, to the present site of Knightsbridge, our imaginary traveller turns off to the north, and proceeds by the Kilburn-road, through a country already well cultivated, and adorned with many villas, to the city of Verulamium (St. Albans); where he may divert himself with the shows of the theatre. Thence, a road nearly straight will conduct him to Durocobrivæ (near Dunstable)—the market-place, as Verulamium was the fashionable town, of the district. Crossing the rivers Ousel and Avon, he will reach the spot now occupied by High Cross, Leicestershire. His route through Warwickshire and Staffordshire may yet be traced in the tumuli which denote the sites of the towns at which he would rest—and so through Shropshire, even to the majestic heights of Snowdon, and down to Segontium (near Carnarvon), on the coast of the Irish sea. Supposing our traveller to leave Londinium by the north road, emerging from the city at what is now Bishopsgate, his first halting-place would be at the conflux of two streams, the Rib and the Quin; whence the road proceeded to Durolipons (Godmanchester), over a district covered with potteries, to a rich and elegant town named Durobrivæ (the present village of Castor). Two stages thence would bring him to Lindum (Lincoln), a city whose elegance and elevation would repay, then as now, the dreariness of its approaches. There was, however, another and a much pleasanter road by which he might have reached Lindum—that which branched off from the north-western road, proceeded direct to Ratæ (Leicester), and passed upon the east side of Charnwood forest. From Lindum he would proceed by one of two roads to Eburacum (York), the second city of Britain—the grave of the emperor Severus, and the birth-place of Constantine. It contained an imperial palace, and temples to the gods of all nations, and was surrounded with extensive suburbs. Our tourist would now, of course, pursue the road as far as Hadrian's wall, and perhaps yet further north, to that of Antoninus. The former he would no doubt delight to trace, as one of the noblest of imperial works, from side to side of the island. It began at Segedunum (Wallsend), crossed the Tyne at New-castle, and proceeded over hill and dale, varying from six to ten feet in thickness, and eighteen to nineteen in height, to the estuary of Ituna (the Solway Frith). Along the whole line, and at no great distance, were fortified towns; smaller fortresses were placed at intervals of one mile, and between each of these were four watch-towers. We have not space to outline the route by which the traveller might visit the eastern parts of the island, though both the Colchester and Cambridge of those days would have great attractions for the itinerant—as would also, on the west, Caerleon, or the city of the Legion, and the seat of archiepiscopal power; Ariconium, the capital of the iron district; and Aqua Solis, the modern Bath, famed then, as now, for its healing waters.—*Christian Spectator*.

DON'T BE THE SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—It is a painful fact, but there is no denying it, the mass are the tools of circumstances; thistle-down on the breeze, straw on the river, their course is shaped for them by the currents and eddies of the stream of life. But only in proportion as they are things, not men and women. Man was meant to be not the slave, but the master, of circumstances; and in proportion as he recovers his humanity, in every sense of that great obsolete word,—in proportion as he gets back the spirit of manliness, which is self-sacrifice, affection, loyalty to an idea beyond himself, a God above himself, so far will he rise above circumstances, and wield them at his will.—*Kingsley*.

DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF CHRISTIANITY.—Celsus, after his usual manner, reckons it a reproach to Christianity that "woollen manufacturers, shoemakers, and curriers—the most uneducated and boorish men—were zealous advocates of this religion; men who could not open their mouths before the learned, and who only tried to gain over the women and children in families." Thus the gospel in that age, as in later times, when its light has shone forth afresh, after being obscured by human inventions, found the readiest entrance among the working classes, men belonging to the despised people, whose essential moral necessities were not different from those of all other men, but not so stifled by an artificial training, who, because the burdens of every-day life were lightened by nothing, felt so much the more weary and heavily laden, and, therefore, turned to that which invited them to refreshment. When people of this class were heard speaking with enthusiasm of an Almighty God, of his compassion to sinners, of a kingdom of God, and a life of eternal happiness, all this in opposition to the aristocratic culture of the ancient world, which nothing could overcome but Christianity (the true popular religion), must have excited great astonishment. For the idea of a dignity belonging to man, as man, to be developed in all men (which was no other than the image of God in all men that had been obscured by sin), and founded upon the rights of human nature in all men, under all circumstances, was unknown to the times that preceded Christianity. According to the prevailing notions of antiquity, and even of the most eminent philosophers and legislators, the pure knowledge of religion, and especially the idea of an original source of all existence (which, if not altogether wanting in the systems of Polytheism, was yet kept in the back ground), were only the property of a few individuals distinguished by higher mental cultivation, and capable of philosophic reflection; the people were condemned to superstition in blind dependence on their enlightened leaders. And as Christianity had first established this pure freedom and equality of men, so it continued to be the only instrument of leading the people to maturity, and retaining them in it.—*Neander's Memorials of Christianity.*

WORDS ALTERING IN MEANING.—What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful as their secondary meaning; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy. Thus "knave" meant once no more than lad; "villain" than a peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer; a "churl" but a strong fellow. "Timeserver" was used two hundred years ago quite as often for one in an honourable, as in a dishonourable sense, "serving the time." There was a time when "conceits" had nothing concealed in them; "officious" had reference to offices of kindness, not of busy meddling; "moody" was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom or sullenness implied. "Demure" (which is *des mœurs*, of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it does now, of the overdoing of the outward demonstrations of modesty; in "crafty" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; "craft," indeed, still retains very often its more honourable use, a man's "craft" being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalene could have ever given us "maudlin" in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honour in the world?—*R. Trench, on the Study of Words.*

HINTS ON PAPER-HANGINGS.—Many a fever has been caused by the horrible nuisance of corrupt size used in paper-hanging in bed-rooms. The nausea which the sleeper is aware of on waking in the morning, in such a case, should be a warning needing no repetition. Down should come the whole paper at any cost or inconvenience, for it is an evil which allows of no tampering. The careless decorator will say that time will set all right—that the smell will go off—that airing the room well by day, and burning some pungent thing or other at night, in the meantime, will do very well. It will not do very well, for health, and even life, may be lost in the interval. It is not worth while to have one's stomach impaired for life, or one's nerves shattered, for the sake of the cost and trouble of papering a room, or a whole house, if necessary. The smell is not the grievance, but the token of the grievance. The grievance is animal putridity, with which we are shut up, when this smell is perceptible in our chambers. Down should come the paper, and the wall behind should be scraped of every particle of its last covering. It is astonishing that so lazy a practice as that of putting a new paper over an old one should exist to the extent it does. Now and then an incident occurs which shows the effect of such absurd carelessness. Not long ago a handsome house in London became intolerable to a succession of residents, who could not endure a mysterious bad smell which pervaded it when shut up from the outer air. Consultations were held about drains, and all the particulars that could be thought of, and all in vain. At last a clever young man, who examined the house from top to bottom, fixed his suspicions on a certain room, where he inserted a small slip of glass in the wall. It was presently covered, and that repeatedly, with a sort of putrid dew. The paper was torn down, and behind it was found a mass of old papers, an inch thick—stuck together with their layers of size, and exhibiting a spectacle which we will not sicken our readers by describing.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

COLD AND THIRST IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Captain Penny's party had abundant experience in the intensity of cold, the temperature they endured falling at one period below the freezing point of

mercury. Exercise in what an Arctic voyager would call cold weather produces extreme thirst and abundant exhalation from the skin, which of course freezes in the shape of hoarfrost under the clothes. Upon this subject Dr. Sutherland says, "I believe the true cause of such intense thirst is the extreme dryness of the air when the temperature is low. In this state it abstracts a large amount of moisture from the human body. The soft and extensive surface which the lungs expose, twenty-five times or oftener every minute, to nearly two hundred cubic inches of dry air, must yield a quantity of vapour which one can hardly spare with impunity. The human skin throughout its whole extent, even where it is brought to the hardness of horn, as well as the softest and most delicate parts, is continually exhaling vapour, and this exhalation creates in due proportion a demand for water. Let a person but examine the inside of his boots, after a walk in the open air at a low temperature, and the accumulation of condensed vapour which he finds there will convince him of the active state of the skin. I often found my stockings adhering to the soles of my Kilby's boots after a walk of a few hours. The hoarfrost and snow which they contained could not have been there by any other means except exhalation from the skin."—To such thirst, snow in the mouth adds only fresh torments. "The use of snow when persons are thirsty, does not by any means allay their insatiable desire for water; on the contrary, it appears to be increased in proportion to the quantity used, and the frequency with which it is put into the mouth. For example, a person walking along feels intensely thirsty, and he looks to his feet with coveting eyes, but his good sense and firm resolutions are not to be overcome so easily, and he withdraws the open hand that was to grasp the delicious morsel and convey it into his parching mouth; he has several miles of a journey to accomplish, and his thirst is every moment increasing; he is perspiring profusely, and feels quite hot and oppressed; at length his good resolutions stagger, and he partakes of the smallest particle, which produces a most exhilarating effect; in less than ten minutes he tastes again and again, always increasing the quantity, and in half an hour he has a gum-stick of condensed snow, which he masticates with avidity, and replaces with assiduity the moment that it has melted away; but his thirst is not allayed in the slightest degree; he is as hot as ever, and still perspires; his mouth is in flames, and he is driven to the necessity of quenching them with snow, which adds fuel to the fire; the melting snow ceases to please the palate, and it feels like red-hot coals, which, like a fire-eater, he shifts about with his tongue, and swallows without the addition of saliva; he is in despair, but habit has taken the place of his reasoning faculties, and he moves on with languid steps, lamenting the severe fate which forces him to persist in a practice which in an unguarded moment he allowed to begin."—*Sutherland's Voyage of the Lady Franklin and Sophia.*

THE REVIEW AND THE NEWSPAPER.—It is a significant fact, patent to every man of observation, that the political influence of our review literature has been steadily declining during the last thirty years, while the influence of the newspaper press has been as steadily increasing. The review may speak with more weight, and with more fulness than the newspaper, when it does speak; but the newspaper more than compensates for its disadvantage in this respect, by the promptitude and frequency of its utterances. Once in three months, or once a month, is much too long for the public to be waiting for trustworthy opinions on questions which are in immediate pressure, and care has been taken that the wants of the public in this respect shall be well supplied. In no period since 1802 has the popular influence of our review literature in relation to politics been such as to admit of comparison with the influence of our newspapers; and during the latter half of this interval the scale has turned most remarkably in favour of our weekly and daily journalism. Publications which appear at longer intervals, and which admit of more deliberate, as well as fuller expressions of opinion, will no doubt continue to act as powerful educators of the public mind; but it will be for the most part after a normal manner—instructing many, who, in their turn, will become the instructors of others. In this way, the early volumes of the *Edinburgh Review* did signal service. The fact of its existence, moreover, taken along with the terror which its retributive criticisms had inspired, operated as a preventive of evil, hardly less than as a stimulant to good. But when we find the names of "Campbell, Crabbe, Southey, Scott, Byron, Moore, and Wordsworth," cited as if these men owed their appearance, or anything really distinctive of them, to the epoch created by the schooling of the *Edinburgh Review*, we begin to feel the want of a little more discrimination in the treatment of this subject. We say of the *Edinburgh Review* as we say of these eminent persons, that it was not so much the maker of the times, as made by them; doing considerable service, beyond a doubt, but service which was no more than tributary, along with innumerable influences besides, towards that improved state of affairs, which, from a combination of causes, had its place among the natural certainties of the future. It is, as we all feel, somewhat humiliating, that the work possible to be done by individuals, or even by confederations, in the affairs of this world, should be commonly thus limited—all human effort being dependent, in this manner, like the plant, on the possession of a genial atmosphere in which it may live and flourish. But it is in vain to quarrel with this fact—we see it everywhere—it comes from a law of providence.—*British Quarterly.*

GLEANINGS.

Wongfun, a young Chinese, has carried off a prize in botany at the University of Edinburgh.

Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench was frightened to death by a flash of lightning, while attending church in Kildare, a few days ago.

Jeremy Bentham used to say that "Boards are only fit to make screens of;" and the doings of many boards afford too much ground for the sarcastic remark.

A phonetical friend of ours declares that on the Temperance question he is "as phirm as bricquet."—*Gateshead Observer.*

The *Reporter* learns, "from a high source," that the Government intend to introduce a bill into the coming session of Parliament, to abolish the stamp duty upon all policies of assurance under £500.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway Company have appointed the 20th September for the public opening of the terminus at King's Cross, which is now rapidly drawing near completion.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the most prolific of our living writers of fiction, has been appointed Consul at Norfolk, in the United States.—*Sun.*

The planet Venus is now a very beautiful object in a morning. It rises about two hours before the sun, and remains a fine object through a telescope until two o'clock in the afternoon. It is about two hours westward of the sun.

The committee of the Total Abstinence Society have in contemplation the erection of a Temperance Palace in the Strand, to cost about £150,000.

A lady, just after leaving Chelmsford railway station last week, in a state of temporary insanity threw her gold watch and a purse containing a considerable sum of money out of the window of the carriage in which she was upon the line.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Peel and core two pounds sub-acid apples and put them in an enamelled saucepan with one pint of sweet cider, or half a pint of pure wine, and one pound of crushed sugar, and cook them by a gentle heat three hours, or longer, until the fruit is very soft, and then squeeze it first through a colander and then through a sieve. If not sufficiently sweet, add powdered sugar to suit your taste, and put away in jars made air-tight by a piece of wet bladder. It is delicious when eaten with milk, and still better with cream.—*American Gardeners' Chronicle.*

SOVEREIGN AND SUBJECT.—"Doctor, don't you consider yourself a very bad subject of our dear king?" said a lady to Wolcott, one evening, at a party. "I don't know anything about that, madam: I only know he has been a very good subject to me."—*Cyrus Redding.*

A "NAVY'S" CARRIAGE.—A wag some time ago advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with one wheel, and invited all curious mechanics to see it. Many members of the Stoke Pogis Society of Arts attended, and, in their ardour of expectation, were shown a wheelbarrow.

The sea-serpent has again shown himself in the columns of the *Boston Journal*, who reports his appearance to a yacht off Race Point Light. The privileged beholder is "a gentleman of undoubted veracity." "The last we heard of his snakeship he was on his way down east to look after the interests of our fishermen."

The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* a few days ago:—"A young gentleman, engaged in banking during the day, wishes for apartments in the house of a clergyman, or decidedly serious and respectable family, holding evangelical views. Any one tainted with Puseyism in the least degree need not apply. The advertiser's present circle of acquaintance being for the most part of a very worldly character, hopes this may meet the eye of those who can appreciate the wish of a very humble inquirer after truth to put himself, if possible, out of the way of the manifold temptations which now beset his path. A clergyman would be preferred who would not object to advise him on the subject of his studies." Considering the advertiser's repudiation of worldliness, it is rather cool of him to attempt getting theology for nothing while merely paying for his muffins.—*Weekly News.*

The following is related of the late Duke of Hamilton:—His father left all his personal property to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of Lord Archibald Hamilton, a man well known in public life, and long a member of the House of Commons. The Duke, on being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with £20,000.

The Californian correspondent of the *Times* says that a new drink, called "porteree," is in great favour among the miners. "Porteree" is formed by the addition of a little sugar dissolved in water, mixed with bottled porter, an addition which is said to weaken the strength, take away the tartness, and render the beverage palatable.

A huge fossil specimen of the Giant Deer, of Ireland, was dug up from about eight feet beneath the ground, in the county of Wicklow, last week, by some excavators. The head is nearly perfect, with the antlers, which measure 10 feet in a line from tip to tip of the extremities. The palm measures 20 inches.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.—It was the parole of the day given by Richard I., of England, to his army in the battle of Gisors, in France. In the battle the French were defeated; and in remembrance of this signal victory he made it the motto of the Royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained.—*Notes and Queries.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.—A Belgian paper states that a woman, thirty-three years of age, is now living at Liege, who affords an astonishing example of fertility. She was lately confined of triplets, who are respectively her twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth children. She has thus had, during nine years of married life, twenty-four children,—all in good health, and of the female sex.

PRACTICAL JOKE.—The only practical joke in which Mr. Barham was ever personally engaged was as a boy at Canterbury, when, with a schoolfellow, now a gallant major, "famed for deeds of arms," he entered a

spirit, and for carrying the deepest truths through the means of simple incidents to the hearts of the young for whom she writes. This little volume ought to be read by all girls;—it will give them pure and healthy views about "love"—which is truly enough called "the greatest event in the life of a woman."

Boys of the Bible; consisting of Descriptions and Dialogues. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers'-court.—A book specially intended for boys—and aiming both to awaken an interest in the Bible, and to teach them by examples what is beautiful and praiseworthy in boyhood. It is thoroughly adapted to the simple hearts and curious minds to which it speaks, both in feeling and in the clearness of its narratives and instructions. It is beautifully got-up—and is dedicated to the Prince of Wales.

The Children of the Bible. London: Religious Tract Society.—Similar in character to the preceding, but more general in range, while more limited in extent. It is also more suited to little children; and is excellently executed with a view to their capacities. It is a beautiful book, and its illustrations in oil printing will bring brightness to many a little eye.

The Child's In-door Companion; or, Stories for Rainy Days. By S. S. S. London: Kerby and Co., 190, Oxford-street.—Prose and verse are both here, to instruct and delight a child. Some of the prose is excellent; some of the verse wants a free, ringing rhythm; but all is really interesting.—*Home at the Haven*: (London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row)—is another of that incomparably good and cheap series of children's books called "Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights;" and is itself as fresh, charming, and healthful a tale as could be put into the hands of a child.

The Family Sunday Book; or, Pleasant Pages for Sabbath Hours. London: Houlston and Co.—We have always been gratified to notice Mr. Newcombe's publications; and have already praised heartily the early numbers of this now completed Sunday-book. It is unique in design, sustained by admirable execution, never flagging in interest or failing in instruction—a treasure to parents and teachers for the use of young people in Sabbath hours, and likely to do much to make the Sabbath to them "a delight."—*Old Eighteen-fifty-one; A Tale for any day in 1852*. London: Houlston and Co., Paternoster-row.—This too is by Mr. Newcombe, and has all the happy characteristics of his Pleasant Pages" and other works. It is a Year-book for children: the events of last year are woven into a story, supposed to be told by the Old Year, ere finally departing; and uncommonly pleasantly and effectively is it done. The volume is the first of an intended Series, to be called "Little Henry's Records of his Life-time;" which all young people, if they get this ONE, will be eagerly looking for in the future.

MR. VINCENT IN HAMPSHIRE.—On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Vincent gave three addresses in the large hall, Newport, Isle of Wight. The meetings were crowded by all classes. The topics selected were a review of the late elections, and the influence of our manufacturing and commercial system upon the social and intellectual condition of the people, and upon our political institutions. The hearty reception given to the principles propounded is a proof of the rapid growth of Liberal principles in the borough, in which it will be remembered Biggs and Massey (both Radicals) were returned to Parliament at the last election. Mr. Vincent has also delivered three lectures to enthusiastic audiences in the town of Ryde. The island is on the move—most of the young men are Radical—and, generally, an earnest and intelligent spirit pervades them. Though Mr. Dawes, the Liberal candidate, was defeated in the county, the Freehold Land Society is now in motion, and, in a very little time, it will be in the hands of the Radical party. In Cowes, for the first time, a majority of two was polled for the Radical candidates. Mr. Vincent gave a free lecture in Portsea in aid of the fund of the British school. Tickets were sold at one shilling each, and the Beneficial Societies Hall was crowded. The Committee, therefore, realized a few pounds for this important institution. A large body of Church-people attended the lecture, which was most cordially received. Mr. Bylands, who is foremost in every good and benevolent work, occupied the chair. A new school has been built in a poor district, and is likely to be very useful to the population.

THE DORSETSHIRE LABOURERS.—The Times of Thursday contains a letter, signed "A Dorsetshire Landed Proprietor," which gives the following important information on the condition of the Dorsetshire labourers:—"Labourers are not to be had to get in the crops; 3s. 6d. a day, with a gallon of beer, are freely tendered, and lucky is the farmer who can find men sufficient to meet his present wants. Formerly, the farmer only gave 6s. an acre for turnip hoeing; now they gladly give 10s. For the last six weeks, part of the work on my property has been at a stand-still for want of hands; and there has not been in mine, or the neighbouring parishes, a single man but what might have found employment. How different from what it was."

POETRY.

"CHEER UP."

[From "Hactenus," by M. F. TUPPER.]
Never go gloomily, man with a mind,
Hope is a better companion than fear;
Providence, ever benignant and kind,
Gives with a smile what you take with a tear;
All will be right,
Look to the light;
Morning was ever the daughter of night;
All that was black will be all that is bright,
Cheerily, cheerily then! cheer up.
Many a foe is a friend in disguise,
Many a trouble a blessing most true,
Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
With love ever precious, and joys ever new!
Stand in the van,
Strive like a man!
This is the bravest and cleverest plan;
Trusting in God while you do what you can.
Cheerily, cheerily then! cheer up!

"SEND THE LETTERS, UNCLE JOHN."

Uncle John is stout and sturdy,
Uncle John has gold in store;
Mighty fleets upon the ocean,
Merchandise upon the shore,
Lands and houses, sheep and oxen,
Corn in granaries and fields;
All that giveth ease or pleasure,
Or to man subsistence yields.
Uncle John has many children,
Scattered widely here and there,
And the language that he speaketh,
It is spoken everywhere;
Wheresoever foot hath trodden,
There the sons of Uncle John
Travel, trade, and preach the gospel,
Earnest workers, every one.
Uncle's ships are ever passing
And re-passing o'er the wave,
And our yearning hearts do ever
Tide of the absent crave;
News of relatives who travel,
Or the friends afar who dwell,
We would know how feel, how fare they,
How they prosper, ill or well.
Greetings e'er should pass between us,
And the heart's fond interchange,
But, alas! we're poor, and, therefore,
Distance must our hearts estrange;
And the white-winged heralds, as they
O'er the Atlantic go and come,
To the watching, waiting many,
Upon either shore are dumb.
Uncle John, do send the letters
By your ships that go and come;
Friends abroad would fain be writing
Unto anxious friends at home;
We would wish the absent loved one
In our joys and woes to share;
Send them for a penny, Uncle,
It is all we have to spare.
"WILL IT PAY?" why, Uncle! Uncle!
Can you doubt it? look at home,
See how, from all parts, your mail-bags
Daily weightier become;
Hear how all your children bless you,
For the boon they here enjoy;
Oh, extend it o'er the waters,
And our eager pens employ.
WILL IT PAY? why fifty letters
Will be sent in place of one;
Fifty pence for one poor shilling,
Think of that, good Uncle John!
Think, too, how 'twill foster commerce,
And all friendly ties increase,
Binding nation unto nation
In the bonds of LOVE and PEACE.

H. G. ADAMS.

HOME COUNTIES AND METROPOLITAN FREEHOLD-LAND SOCIETY.—This society, though one of the most recently established, has already received a fair share of support, about 300 shares having been subscribed for. A meeting of its supporters was held on Friday, at the Angel Inn, Islington, and was very respectably attended. Mr. Kintrea presided. He stated that one peculiar object of this society was to give the advantage to the borrower rather than to the investor. In some other societies, the land was apportioned at such a rate as to pay the investors of capital 8 or 10 per cent.; and there were cases where gentlemen had invested their three, or four, or five thousand pounds in those societies, for the sake of this large return, which, of course, was paid by the allottees [hear, hear]. Mr. Ritchie, a member of the society, gave an exposition of the general principles of Freehold-land societies, and showed that by their operation the expenses of transfer in each case was reduced to 25s. or 30s. Since this movement was taken up so largely in Birmingham, it had produced a most excellent effect on the sanitary condition of the town, so many of the working classes having now obtained their houses and plots of land in the outskirts [hear, hear]. The thirteen Freehold-land Societies in the metropolis had already disposed of 21,000 shares. The social advantages of these societies were great; they offered the best possible investment for small savings; the interest allowed by savings banks was extremely small; and the generality of friendly societies were founded on principles so erroneous that they must end in bankruptcy. A member of the St. Pancras Society, who had an allotment in the Holloway estate which cost him £32, had been offered £64 for it, but he asked £120, and expected to get it [hear, hear]. The same shareholder had been offered a bonus of £10 on each of his other shares. The accounts from the 150 Freehold-land Societies throughout the country showed that on the average bonuses of £15 were obtained by the allottees. He moved a resolution declaring the Freehold-land movement and the society entitled to the support of the meeting. Mr. Eykelboesh seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. The ordinary business of the society, enrolling subscribers, &c., was then proceeded with.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

AN IMAGINARY TRIP THROUGH ANCIENT BRITAIN.—Let the reader now imagine himself a Roman of the third century, on a visit to the transalpine possessions of his empire city. He will be desirous to extend his travels to the island of which he had read in the "Commentaries" and the "Annals"—to observe for himself the people who had produced a Caractacus and Boadicea. Embarking at Gessoriacum (the modern Boulogne), he will be guided at night by the pharos of Dubus (Dover) into the port of Rutupæ (Richborough), behind the citadel of which he will descry the white marble mansions of the town, and the amphitheatre that crowns the hill. Crossing the creek from which were taken oysters that delighted the epicures of Rome, he passes over the site of the present Sandwich, and reaches by a high road over the downs, the city of Durovernum (now Canterbury). Leaving Durovernum to the south-east, he will proceed over the forest of Bles to Durobrivæ (Rochester). Thence he will journey along the south banks of the Thames—thickly studded to this day with traces of Roman settlements—to Vagniacæ (probably Southfleet), over Shooter's-hill and Blackheath to Noviomagus (in the parish of Bromley). Another stage will bring him to the foot of that bridge by which fifteen hundred years ago, as now, he would enter the great commercial town of "Londinium." This city, he will observe, is built on elevated ground, divided by a stream (Walbrook) that runs down to the Thames, extending westwards to another stream (Holbourne), and on the east to the eminence which has since become classical under the name of Tower-hill. Already, he will see, Londinium has grown considerably since its foundation, and is adorned on the ground sloping from the north-west down to the river with temples and public buildings. The city is intersected, he will remark, by two principal streets—the one running northerly from the bridge (in a line with Bishopsgate-street); the other, from east to west (Watling-street, emerging at Ludgate). Following the latter of these roads, across Holbourne, to the present site of Knightsbridge, our imaginary traveller turns off to the north, and proceeds by the Kilburn-road, through a country already well cultivated, and adorned with many villas, to the city of Verulamium (St. Albans); where he may divert himself with the shows of the theatre. Thence, a road nearly straight will conduct him to Durocobrivæ (near Dunstable)—the market-place, as Verulamium was the fashionable town, of the district. Crossing the rivers Ousel and Avon, he will reach the spot now occupied by High Cross, Leicestershire. His route through Warwickshire and Staffordshire may yet be traced in the tumuli which denote the sites of the towns at which he would rest—and so through Shropshire, even to the majestic heights of Snowdon, and down to Segontium (near Carnarvon), on the coast of the Irish sea. Supposing our traveller to leave Londinium by the north road, emerging from the city at what is now Bishopsgate, his first halting-place would be at the conflux of two streams, the Rib and the Quin; whence the road proceeded to Durolopons (Godmanchester), over a district covered with potteries, to a rich and elegant town named Durobrivæ (the present village of Castor). Two stages thence would bring him to Lindum (Lincoln), a city whose elegance and elevation would repay, then as now, the dreariness of its approaches. There was, however, another and a much pleasanter road by which he might have reached Lindum—that which branched off from the north-western road, proceeded direct to Ratæ (Leicester), and passed upon the east side of Charnwood forest. From Lindum he would proceed by one of two roads to Eburacum (York), the second city of Britain—the grave of the emperor Severus, and the birth-place of Constantine. It contained an imperial palace, and temples to the gods of all nations, and was surrounded with extensive suburbs. Our tourist would now, of course, pursue the road as far as Hadrian's wall, and perhaps yet further north, to that of Antoninus. The former he would no doubt delight to trace, as one of the noblest of imperial works, from side to side of the island. It began at Segedunum (Wallsend), crossed the Tyne at Newcastle, and proceeded over hill and dale, varying from six to ten feet in thickness, and eighteen to nineteen in height, to the estuary of Ituna (the Solway Frith). Along the whole line, and at no great distance, were fortified towns; smaller fortresses were placed at intervals of one mile, and between each of these were four watch-towers. We have not space to outline the route by which the traveller might visit the eastern parts of the island, though both the Colchester and Cambridge of those days would have great attractions for the itinerant—as would also, on the west, Caerleon, or the city of the Legion, and the seat of archiepiscopal power; Ariconium, the capital of the iron district; and Aqua Solis, the modern Bath, famed then, as now, for its healing waters.—*Christian Spectator*.

DON'T BE THE SLAVE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—It is a painful fact, but there is no denying it, the mass are the tools of circumstances; thistle-down on the breeze, straw on the river, their course is shaped for them by the currents and eddies of the stream of life. But only in proportion as they are things, not men and women. Man was meant to be not the slave, but the master, of circumstances; and in proportion as he recovers his humanity, in every sense of that great obsolete word,—in proportion as he gets back the spirit of manliness, which is self-sacrifice, affection, loyalty to an idea beyond himself, a God above himself, so far will he rise above circumstances, and wield them at his will.—*Kingsley*.

DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF CHRISTIANITY.—Celsus, after his usual manner, reckons it a reproach to Christianity that "woollen manufacturers, shoemakers, and curriers—the most uneducated and boorish men—were zealous advocates of this religion; men who could not open their mouths before the learned, and who only tried to gain over the women and children in families." Thus the gospel in that age, as in later times, when its light has shone forth afresh, after being obscured by human inventions, found the readiest entrance among the working classes, men belonging to the despised people, whose essential moral necessities were not different from those of all other men, but not so stifled by an artificial training, who, because the burdens of every-day life were lightened by nothing, felt so much the more weary and heavy laden, and, therefore, turned to that which invited them to refreshment. When people of this class were heard speaking with enthusiasm of an Almighty God, of his compassion to sinners, of a kingdom of God, and a life of eternal happiness, all this in opposition to the aristocratic culture of the ancient world, which nothing could overcome but Christianity (the true popular religion), must have excited great astonishment. For the idea of a dignity belonging to man, as man, to be developed in all men (which was no other than the image of God in all men that had been obscured by sin), and founded upon the rights of human nature in all men, under all circumstances, was unknown to the times that preceded Christianity. According to the prevailing notions of antiquity, and even of the most eminent philosophers and legislators, the pure knowledge of religion, and especially the idea of an original source of all existence (which, if not altogether wanting in the systems of Polytheism, was yet kept in the background), were only the property of a few individuals distinguished by higher mental cultivation, and capable of philosophic reflection; the people were condemned to superstition in blind dependence on their enlightened leaders. And as Christianity had first established this pure freedom and equality of men, so it continued to be the only instrument of leading the people to maturity, and retaining them in it.—*Neander's Memorials of Christian Life.*

WORDS ALTERING IN MEANING.—What a multitude of words, originally harmless, have assumed a harmful as their secondary meaning; how many worthy have acquired an unworthy. Thus "knave" meant once no more than lad; "villain" than a peasant; a "boor" was only a farmer; a "churl" but a strong fellow. "Timeserver" was used two hundred years ago quite as often for one in an honourable, as in a dishonourable sense, "serving the time." There was a time when "conceits" had nothing conceited in them; "officious" had reference to offices of kindness, not of busy meddling; "moody" was that which pertained to a man's mood, without any gloom or sullenness implied. "Demure" (which is *des mœurs*, of good manners) conveyed no hint, as it does now, of the overdoing of the outward demonstrations of modesty; in "crafty" and "cunning" there was nothing of crooked wisdom implied, but only knowledge and skill; "craft," indeed, still retains very often its more honourable use, a man's "craft" being his skill, and then the trade in which he is well skilled. And think you that the Magdalene could have ever given us "maudlin" in its present contemptuous application, if the tears of penitential weeping had been held in due honour in the world?—*R. Trench, on the Study of Words.*

HINTS ON PAPER-HANGINGS.—Many a fever has been caused by the horrible nuisance of corrupt size used in paper-hanging in bed-rooms. The nausea which the sleeper is aware of on waking in the morning, in such a case, should be a warning needing no repetition. Down should come the whole paper at any cost or inconvenience, for it is an evil which allows of no tampering. The careless decorator will say that time will set all right—that the smell will go off—that airing the room well by day, and burning some pungent thing or other at night, in the meantime, will do very well. It will not do very well, for health, and even life, may be lost in the interval. It is not worth while to have one's stomach impaired for life, or one's nerves shattered, for the sake of the cost and trouble of papering a room, or a whole house, if necessary. The smell is not the grievance, but the token of the grievance. The grievance is animal putridity, with which we are shut up, when this smell is perceptible in our chambers. Down should come the paper, and the wall behind should be scraped of every particle of its last covering. It is astonishing that so lazy a practice as that of putting a new paper over an old one should exist to the extent it does. Now and then an incident occurs which shows the effect of such absurd carelessness. Not long ago a handsome house in London became intolerable to a succession of residents, who could not endure a mysterious bad smell which pervaded it when shut up from the outer air. Consultations were held about drains, and all the particulars that could be thought of, and all in vain. At last a clever young man, who examined the house from top to bottom, fixed his suspicions on a certain room, where he inserted a small slip of glass in the wall. It was presently covered, and that repeatedly, with a sort of putrid dew. The paper was torn down, and behind it was found a mass of old papers, an inch thick—stuck together with their layers of size, and exhibiting a spectacle which we will not sicken our readers by describing.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

COLD AND THIRST IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Captain Penny's party had abundant experience in the intensity of cold, the temperature they endured falling at one period below the freezing point of

mercury. Exercise in what an Arctic voyager would call cold weather produces extreme thirst and abundant exhalation from the skin, which of course freezes in the shape of hoarfrost under the clothes. Upon this subject Dr. Sutherland says, "I believe the true cause of such intense thirst is the extreme dryness of the air when the temperature is low. In this state it abstracts a large amount of moisture from the human body. The soft and extensive surface which the lungs expose, twenty-five times or oftener every minute, to nearly two hundred cubic inches of dry air, must yield a quantity of vapour which one can hardly spare with impunity. The human skin throughout its whole extent, even where it is brought to the hardness of horn, as well as the softest and most delicate parts, is continually exhaling vapour, and this exhalation creates in due proportion a demand for water. Let a person but examine the inside of his boots, after a walk in the open air at a low temperature, and the accumulation of condensed vapour which he finds there will convince him of the active state of the skin. I often found my stockings adhering to the soles of my Kilby's boots after a walk of a few hours. The hoarfrost and snow which they contained could not have been there by any other means except exhalation from the skin."—To such thirst, snow in the mouth adds only fresh torments. "The use of snow when persons are thirsty, does not by any means allay their insatiable desire for water; on the contrary, it appears to be increased in proportion to the quantity used, and the frequency with which it is put into the mouth. For example, a person walking along feels intensely thirsty, and he looks to his feet with coveting eyes, but his good sense and firm resolutions are not to be overcome so easily, and he withdraws the open hand that was to grasp the delicious morsel and convey it into his parching mouth; he has several miles of a journey to accomplish, and his thirst is every moment increasing; he is perspiring profusely, and feels quite hot and oppressed; at length his good resolutions stagger, and he partakes of the smallest particle, which produces a most exhilarating effect; in less than ten minutes he tastes again and again, always increasing the quantity, and in half an hour he has a gum-stick of condensed snow, which he masticates with avidity, and replaces with assiduity the moment that it has melted away; but his thirst is not allayed in the slightest degree; he is as hot as ever, and still perspires; his mouth is in flames, and he is driven to the necessity of quenching them with snow, which adds fuel to the fire; the melting snow ceases to please the palate, and it feels like red-hot coals, which, like a fire-eater, he shifts about with his tongue, and swallows without the addition of saliva; he is in despair, but habit has taken the place of his reasoning faculties, and he moves on with languid steps, lamenting the severe fate which forces him to persist in a practice which in an unguarded moment he allowed to begin."—*Sutherland's Voyage of the Lady Franklin and Sophia.*

THE REVIEW AND THE NEWSPAPER.—It is a significant fact, patent to every man of observation, that the political influence of our review literature has been steadily declining during the last thirty years, while the influence of the newspaper press has been steadily increasing. The review may speak with more weight, and with more fulness than the newspaper, when it does speak; but the newspaper more than compensates for its disadvantage in this respect, by the promptitude and frequency of its utterances. Once in three months, or once a month, is much too long for the public to be waiting for trustworthy opinions on questions which are in immediate pressure, and care has been taken that the wants of the public in this respect shall be well supplied. In no period since 1802 has the popular influence of our review literature in relation to politics been such as to admit of comparison with the influence of our newspapers; and during the latter half of this interval the scale has turned most remarkably in favour of our weekly and daily journalism. Publications which appear at longer intervals, and which admit of more deliberate, as well as fuller expressions of opinion, will no doubt continue to act as powerful educators of the public mind; but it will be for the most part after a normal manner—instructing many, who, in their turn, will become the instructors of others. In this way, the early volumes of the *Edinburgh Review* did signal service. The fact of its existence, moreover, taken along with the terror which its retributive criticisms had inspired, operated as a preventive of evil, hardly less than as a stimulant to good. But when we find the names of "Campbell, Crabbe, Southey, Scott, Byron, Moore, and Wordsworth," cited as if these men owed their appearance, or anything really distinctive of them, to the epoch created by the schooling of the *Edinburgh Review*, we begin to feel the want of a little more discrimination in the treatment of this subject. We say of the *Edinburgh Review* as we say of these eminent persons, that it was not so much the maker of the times, as made by them; doing considerable service, beyond a doubt, but service which was no more than tributary, along with innumerable influences besides, towards that improved state of affairs, which, from a combination of causes, had its place among the natural certainties of the future. It is, as we all feel, somewhat humiliating, that the work possible to be done by individuals, or even by confederations, in the affairs of this world, should be commonly thus limited—all human effort being dependent, in this manner, like the plant, on the possession of a genial atmosphere in which it may live and flourish. But it is in vain to quarrel with this fact—we see it everywhere—it comes from a law of providence.—*British Quarterly.*

GLEANINGS.

Wongfun, a young Chinese, has carried off a prize in botany at the University of Edinburgh.

Lady Louisa Le Poer Trench was frightened to death by a flash of lightning, while attending church in Kildare, a few days ago.

Jeremy Bentham used to say that "Boards are only fit to make screens of;" and the doings of many boards afford too much ground for the sarcastic remark.

A phonetical friend of ours declares that on the Temperance question he is "as phirm as bricques."—*Gateshead Observer.*

The *Reporter* learns, "from a high source," that the Government intend to introduce a bill into the coming session of Parliament, to abolish the stamp duty upon all policies of assurance under £500.

The directors of the Great Northern Railway Company have appointed the 20th September for the public opening of the terminus at King's Cross, which is now rapidly drawing near completion.

Mr. G. P. R. James, the most prolific of our living writers of fiction, has been appointed Consul at Norfolk, in the United States.—*Sun.*

The planet Venus is now a very beautiful object in a morning. It rises about two hours before the sun, and remains a fine object through a telescope until two o'clock in the afternoon. It is about two hours westward of the sun.

The committee of the Total Abstinence Society have in contemplation the erection of a Temperance Palace in the Strand, to cost about £150,000.

A lady, just after leaving Chelmsford railway station last week, in a state of temporary insanity threw her gold watch and a purse containing a considerable sum of money out of the window of the carriage in which she was upon the line.

APPLE MARMALADE.—Peel and core two pounds sub-acid apples and put them in an enamelled saucepan with one pint of sweet cider, or half a pint of pure wine, and one pound of crushed sugar, and cook them by a gentle heat three hours, or longer, until the fruit is very soft, and then squeeze it first through a colander and then through a sieve. If not sufficiently sweet, add powdered sugar to suit your taste, and put away in jars made air-tight by a piece of wet bladder. It is delicious when eaten with milk, and still better with cream.—*American Gardeners' Chronicle.*

SOVEREIGN AND SUBJECT.—"Doctor, don't you consider yourself a very bad subject of our dear king?" said a lady to Wolcott, one evening, at a party. "I don't know anything about that, madam: I only know he has been a very good subject to me."—*Cyrus Redding.*

A "NAVY'S" CARRIAGE.—A wag some time ago advertised a carriage to perform without horses, with one wheel, and invited all curious mechanics to see it. Many members of the Stoke Pogis Society of Arts attended, and, in their ardour of expectation, were shown a wheelbarrow.

The sea-serpent has again shown himself in the columns of the *Boston Journal*, who reports his appearance to a yacht off Race Point Light. The privileged beholder is "a gentleman of undoubted veracity." "The last we heard of his snakeship he was on his way down east to look after the interests of our fishermen."

The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* a few days ago:—"A young gentleman, engaged in banking during the day, wishes for apartments in the house of a clergyman, or decidedly serious and respectable family, holding evangelical views. Any one tainted with Puseyism in the least degree need not apply. The advertiser's present circle of acquaintance being for the most part of a very worldly character, hopes this may meet the eye of those who can appreciate the wish of a very humble inquirer after truth to put himself, if possible, out of the way of the manifold temptations which now beset his path. A clergyman would be preferred who would not object to advise him on the subject of his studies." Considering the advertiser's repudiation of worldliness, it is rather cool of him to attempt getting theology for nothing while merely paying for his muffins.—*Weekly News.*

The following is related of the late Duke of Hamilton:—His father left all his personal property to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset, to the exclusion of Lord Archibald Hamilton, a man well known in public life, and long a member of the House of Commons. The Duke, on being informed of this, immediately presented his brother with £20,000.

The Californian correspondent of the *Times* says that a new drink, called "porteree," is in great favour among the miners. "Porteree" is formed by the addition of a little sugar dissolved in water, mixed with bottled porter, an addition which is said to weaken the strength, take away the tartness, and render the beverage palatable.

A huge fossil specimen of the Giant Deer, of Ireland, was dug up from about eight feet beneath the ground, in the county of Wicklow, last week, by some excavators. The head is nearly perfect, with the antlers, which measure 10 feet in a line from tip to tip of the extremities. The palm measures 20 inches.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.—It was the parole of the day given by Richard I. of England, to his army in the battle of Gisors, in France. In the battle the French were defeated; and in remembrance of this signal victory he made it the motto of the Royal arms of England, and it has ever since been retained.—*Notes and Queries.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCTIVENESS.—A Belgian paper states that a woman, thirty-three years of age, is now living at Liege, who affords an astonishing example of fertility. She was lately confined of triplets, who are respectively her twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth children. She has thus had, during nine years of married life, twenty-four children,—all in good health, and of the female sex.

PRACTICAL JOKE.—The only practical joke in which Mr. Barham was ever personally engaged was as a boy at Canterbury, when, with a schoolfellow, now a gallant major, "famed for deeds of arms," he entered a

Quakers' meeting-house: looking round at the grave assembly, the latter held up a penny tart, and said solemnly, "Whoever speaks first shall have this pie." "Go thy way (answered a drab-coloured gentleman, rising)—go thy way and ——" "The pie's yours, sir," exclaimed B— placing it before the astonished speaker and hastily effecting his escape.—*Memoir of the Rev. R. H. Barham.*

A LONG LOST PRIZE.—A letter from Loeken, in Northern Jutland, states that the diving apparatus invented by M. Kall, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in that town, was about to be used to examine and endeavour to raise the English ship-of-the-line the "Alicia," which foundered in October, 1807, at the northern extremity of Jutland. At the time she sunk she had on board 1,200 men, to reinforce the army of Lord Cathcart, 600 of whom, and almost all the crew of the vessel, perished. When the water is clear the hull may be seen, half buried in the sand; many of the breeches of the guns may also be seen, as well as broken spars, lying on the deck.

HOW TO CATCH THE EYE OF THE LADIES.—The last method of advertising we have noticed is that adopted by Genin, the hatter, in New York. On Monday, he distributed an immense number of fans, labelled with his card, in the streets and omnibuses, gratuitously.—*American Courier.*

HOW TO LIVE.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
Yet not for power—power of herself
Would come uncall'd for—but to live by law,
Acting the law we live by, without fear;
And, because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.—*Tennyson.*

HOW THEY CATCH BOA CONSTRICTORS.—A large Python has recently been received in Baltimore from Liberia, and the following extract from a letter from a Liberian colonist gives a graphic description of the manner in which they were caught:—"Now, sir, let me tell you how I caught a big snake—a real boa constrictor. I was out hunting with my hounds; they were running a deer; I caught sight of him, and jumped on a Bug-a-Bug hill to get a fair shot at him. The top of the hill broke in, and something blowed like a steam-boat. I just looked and got a sight of the varmint, a big boa and lots of little ones. I snatched off my overcoat and stopped up the hole, piling dirt on top; I then found two more holes, and stopped them up too; I then broke home, called all my boys, and made a long box of plank. Took it back, drove up some forks at one of the holes, and jammed the open end of the box in. I then built a big fire in the other hole, and soon roasted the old one out, shutting down the trap-door I had made in the box as soon as she was fairly in. We then gave three cheers. I counted forty-four young ones, and some ran into the box with her."

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The fourth annual meeting of this society was held at their offices, No. 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Thursday last, at noon. Mr. James Low, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and commenced the business by a reference to the very small attendance of the proprietors. During the four years of their existence, the losses which had been sustained amounted to £3,734, in sums varying from one shilling to £800 or £900. It would scarcely be credited that any person would make a claim for a shilling, yet such was the fact. But, whether the sum were large or small, all demands had been promptly met [hear]. He did not believe that in this respect it had been behind any other office in the country. Knowing the importance of this to the sufferers, the directors had always been particularly solicitous to settle every demand made upon them in the shortest possible period after the amount had been correctly ascertained. The result of the four years' experience was perfectly satisfactory to the directors; they had no doubt whatever of the thorough soundness of the principles upon which the society was started. He considered that it was now firmly established; and he was fully borne out in that conclusion by the number of policies which had been issued from the office, amounting now to very little less than 7,000 [hear, hear]. This was a plain proof that the public placed confidence in the society. Last year they had returned 12½ per cent. to the insurers, and he trusted that the distribution next year but one would be at least as great, and it might possibly be larger [hear, hear].—Mr. W. S. Gover submitted the Report, the substance of which is as follows:—

The Directors have the pleasure to state, that the prosperity of the society, so uniform and gratifying in past years, has not only been maintained, but increased, during the year now closed. The division of profits at the commencement of last year has given much satisfaction to the assurers. The following statistics evince the growing confidence of the public in the application of the mutual principle, without personal liability, to the operations of fire assurance, and their appreciation of its advantages. The business done in the four years of the society's existence has been as follows:—

	New policies.	Amount assured.	Receipts.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
First year	1,557	650,080	2,083 19 5
Second year	1,273	504,431	3,159 17 0
Third year	1,862	731,069	4,870 2 9
Fourth year	2,074	829,540	6,589 18 5
Total	6,766	£2,724,120	£16,703 17 7

Of this amount, £8,258 3s. 7d. were premiums, and £8,445 14s. duty. The average new business per year is £681,030. The receipts of the second year show an increase of £1,075 17s. 7d. upon the first year; the third, of £1,710 5s. 9d. upon the second; the fourth, of £1,719 16s. 8d. upon the third, the ratio of increase becoming larger year by year. The assurances in force have been carefully selected, and form a safe and profitable class of business. The total losses sustained during four years have amounted to £3,734 15s. 8d., being 46½ per cent.

of the premiums received; and it is believed that this ratio, satisfactory as it is, will be much diminished as the operations of the society extend, and a less fluctuating average is consequently obtained. The members will be interested to learn that steps have been taken by the directors to endeavour to remove inadvertent and unjust governmental impositions upon fire insurers. In the provinces the business of the society has much extended. Many new agents have been appointed, and much new business obtained.

Mr. Chas. Jones moved, and Mr. J. R. Burton seconded the adoption of the Report, which was unanimously adopted. Messrs. Blyth, Cartwright, and Cuff, the retiring directors, and Mr. Pewtress, the retiring auditor, were re-elected. Mr. John Gover, in addressing the meeting, said that if they only went on as they were now doing, at the end of ten years they would have insured property to the amount of 20 millions, and their income would be £30,000 a year. Votes of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday, Rees, a tailor, in attempting to cross the line at the Salford station of the Great Western Railway, was run over by a train passing through without stopping. Before the poor fellow could get completely clear of the line, the buffer plate of the down engine struck him on one side, and by the force of the collision threw him a distance of some yards into a hedge. The force of the concussion must have injured him internally, for he died almost instantly, leaving no appearance of severe hurt on his person.—About one o'clock on Saturday a thunderstorm, with heavy rain, commenced in the neighbourhood of Rochester. The one o'clock train from Stroud had left for Gravesend and London, and had just passed through that part of the tunnel where there is a cutting through the chalk hills, when a fall of rain, sudden and impetuous, and described by those who witnessed it, as a "whirlpool of water," descended upon the locality of the cutting, and, comprising an area of about a quarter of a mile around, swept everything before it. The injury done in this comparatively small space was not confined to the stoppage of the railway. The high road (not far off) was equally obstructed by the tearing down of its embankments, and much damage was done to the corn, cut and uncut, in the vicinity of the visitation of this waterspout—for this in reality it was. Fortunately the train had just passed before the falling of the mass of water and the embankment at the cutting, else loss of life might have been the result. No time was lost in reversing the engine, and having by this means regained the Higham station, the train was shunted on to the up line, and so returned to Gravesend, where conveyances were placed at the disposal of the passengers to convey them to Rochester.

BIRTHS.

August 23, at Saville-row, Burlington-gardens, the wife of J. TOYNEB, Esq., F.R.S., of a son.

August 29, at Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. H. J. BETTS of a son.

August 31, at Salisbury, Mrs. JOHN KEYNES, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 18, at Hall-Fold Chapel, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Mr. HENRY ASHWORTH, overlooker, Rochdale, to Miss HOLDEN, of Miry Buildings.

August 19, at Portland Chapel, by the Rev. N. Haycroft FRANCES NAOMI, younger daughter of Mr. E. THIEB, of Kings-down, to JOHN L. SEATON, Esq., of Hull.

August 22, at the Independent Chapel, Atherstone, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Robert Massie, Mr. SAMUEL ALLBRIGHTON, of Polesworth, to ELIZA CHITWYND, of Baddesley Ennor.

August 23, at the Independent Chapel, at Sidbury, by the Rev. Charles Howell, WILLIAM HENRY CLODE, painter and glazier, of Sidmouth, to CAROLINE CHURCHILL, of the same place.

August 24, at the Independent Chapel, West Melton, by the Rev. Thomas Galloworthy, Mr. WILLIAM SENIOR, of the Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, to Miss MARY PARKIN, of Westworth.

August 24, at College-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. J. P. Haddy, the Rev. T. M. THORPE, Baptist minister, of Long Buckby, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. BROWN, of Northampton.

August 25, at Bethel Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. Edward Bewlay, Mr. JOHN WALTON, to Miss ISABELLA ALDERSON, both of the above place.

August 25, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Rugeley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. Thomas Hall, Mr. EDWARD G. GRIFITHS, of Dudley, to Miss SIMMONS, of the former place.

August 26, at the Rev. J. Burnet's Chapel, by the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, of Sutherland Chapel, Walworth, Mr. WILLIAM GROOM, to Miss ESTHER FINLEY, both of Camberwell.

August 26, at South-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. H. Lee, Independent minister, of Gainsborough, and brother of the bride, Mr. JOHN ALGOS, jun., to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. J. LEE, of Sheffield.

DEATHS.

August 20, at Brookside Cottage, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., aged 84, greatly respected, Mr. SAMUEL HALL, the venerable father of Mr. Spencer T. Hall, the poet and lecturer.

August 21, at Dublin, SARAH, the beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. UNWICK.

August 22, at Rosherville, Kent, aged 53, of disease of the heart, MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. URLING, of Regent-street, and Gloucester-crescent, Regent's Park.

August 23, at Burford, near Tenbury, HARRIET, the beloved sister of G. KUSHOUR, M.P.

August 23, at Jewry-street, Aldgate, aged 54, Mr. G. W. CLIFTON, many years an inhabitant of Aldgate Ward, and member of the Corporation of the City of London.

August 23, while on a visit to Dr. Lambe, of Hereford, JAMES SCHOLEFIELD, nephew of Professor Scholefield, a student of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

August 25, at Canterbury, aged 88, P. SHREWSBURY, Esq., for many years a deacon of the Baptist Church in that city.

August 26, at Brentford, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of G. MCARTHUR, of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London, after a protracted illness, borne with exemplary patience.

August 26, aged 50, of disease of the heart, ANNE, the beloved wife of T. CHALLIS, Esq., of Palmer-terrace, Holloway.

August 26, at his house in the Lower-mall, Hammersmith, aged 49, suddenly, of a disease of the heart, Mr. J. W. ALLEN, the celebrated landscape painter.

August 27, in his 41st year, the Earl of FALMOUTH. The late peer was for a short time in the House of Commons, being returned for the eastern division of the county of Cornwall in July, 1841; but, his father dying in December in the same year, he succeeded to the earldom. The deceased peer is succeeded as Viscount Falmouth by his uncle, the Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Prebendary of Canterbury, who will inherit the large family estates in Cornwall.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

During the past week the English Stock market has been more buoyant, and a fair business has been doing. The improvement in prices, however, has tempted sales on the part of those who purchased about one per cent. under the highest range of this week. Consols for money opened to-day at 100 to 101, and remained without alteration up to the termination of business. Bank Stock has taken a better position, and been in more request. The political advices from the United States being of an amicable tone, and the weather having become more propitious for the harvest, while in France there is an present a lull, some purchase of Stock have been made on behalf of bankers and others, who anticipate further large receipts of gold ere long. Exchequer Bills keep steady.

In the weekly statement of the Bank of England, the most essential alteration was in the deposits, the amount to the credit of the Chancellor of the Exchequer steadily rising as the quarter progresses. From the reduction in the other deposits, it might be inferred that fuller employment is obtained for money, but the Bank does not yet feel the force of this, for its loans and discounts have not increased. The imports of Specie and Bullion last week have been to the extent of £17,000; the exports about £200,000, a large proportion to the Cape of Good Hope.

The market for Foreign Securities has been favoured with a fair proportion of the dealers' attention, and the general tone of speculation showed the firm basis on which operations rested. The various descriptions of investments have been mostly dealt in at an advance; and amongst the most prominent of these may be mentioned, Sardinian, Spanish, and Dutch Bonds. Peruvian and Austrian stock, however, have been depressed, the revival of the Guano question having had the effect of reducing the value of the Deferred Stock of the former Securities, to the extent of 2 per cent. Mexican Bonds have been tending upwards; but beyond this, nothing can be said of them, for no actual advance has occurred. Earl Malmesbury has sent an official answer to the committee, promising that Mr. Doyle, our minister in Mexico, shall use every exertion to obtain justice for the bondholders.

Railway shares have fluctuated considerably, but there has been no very marked alteration. On Monday they improved, and were firm to-day.

The accounts of the state of trade in the provinces during the past week describe no change of any importance. The Manchester market was quieter, but business had a very steady appearance, and large orders could not be placed except at an advance. The Birmingham report shows a prosperous state of affairs in almost all branches of manufacture, although the absence of any reaction in the price of Copper still interferes with the demand for articles of that material. In the woollen districts transactions have been steady at full prices. From Nottingham an improvement is at length reported in lace, while for hosiery quotations show an advancing tendency, stocks being light and employment general. In the Irish linen-market the want of hands, and consequent increase in the production of yarns as compared with goods of higher quality, continue to be subjects of complaint.

The commercial advices from New York indicate the continuance of general confidence. An average rise of nearly one per cent. in Stocks had occurred in the various descriptions of securities. With the increase of transactions, money was in greater demand, but, owing to the arrivals from California, there was a more than proportionate increase in the supply. The revenue of the United States for the year ending the 30th of June last, showed an increase of £1,100,000, as compared with that ending June, 1851. Among the steamers building at New York, is one of nearly 3,000 tons, intended to accommodate upwards of a thousand passengers, and to run between Panama and San Francisco.

Advices from Montreal state, that it is contemplated by the Provincial Government to raise a loan of £200,000 on behalf of the sufferers by the recent fire. It is proposed that the parties assisted shall pay 8 per cent. for thirty years, at the end of which time the debt will be considered as discharged.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols	99½ 3	Brazil	102½
Do. Account	99½ 1	Equador	4½
3 per Cent. Reduced	99½ 1	Dutch 4 per cent. ..	97 ½
3½ New	102½ 3	French 3 per cent. ..	75 50
Long Annuities	6 15-16	Granada	9½
Bank Stock	223	Mexican 3 pr. c. new ..	25½
India Stock	280	Portuguese	37½ 3
Exchequer Bills—		Russian 4½	104½
June	69 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent. ..	48½
India Bonds	90 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.	21½ 2
		Ditto Passif	51

DAWN INSTITUTE. Letter to the Rev. T. BINNEY.

Ensham, July 18th, 1852.

DEAR SIR.—When I attended the meeting of the Committee connected with Mr. Henson, on Monday, July 5th, it was as an observer merely. I therefore took no active part in the meeting, excepting twice appealing to the chair on points of courtesy and order, and once reading extracts for my brother, by the request and suggestion of the Committee—he being hurried and fatigued by a single-handed contest with a Committee of five gentlemen, besides two opponents; an eighth gentleman apparently watching the case.

I was unexpectedly requested on the Sunday to be my brother's companion on the Monday, without a full knowledge of his position. I have, however, thought much of his relative circumstances since my return from the meeting, and I wish here to state what are my views of the controversy.

It was ruled by the Chairman of the Committee, at the commencement of the meeting, that an argument on the constructive character of the contract between the Free Mission Society and the Trustees of the Dawn Institute, Canada West, could not be heard. This proceeding I cannot but think was prejudicial to the interests of truth, and discourteous to my brother, who had a right to state the views in relation to that document held by the society in whose service he was acting; as at cost and inconvenience, he had responded to the challenge of the Committee, and had travelled from a distance to meet them.

This contract, moreover, is one of the turning points of the whole case. My brother was cut short in his argument on the Contract, which may be said to be the root of the entire matter, and was thus subjected to disadvantage in all the subsequent stages of the proceedings.

The Contract, it was said, had been loosely worded, and the implication conveyed was, that of that loose wording, the Trustees, or other parties, were justified in taking advantage, to the detriment of the Free Mission Society. You, Sir, as Chairman, said that, "looking at the Contract as a lawyer, you did not see how the Free Mission Society could claim any other than a *tolerated* possession. I confess that I was very much astonished that a Committee of Christian gentlemen and ministers should ignore the moral aspect of an argument, and rest a defence of unjustifiable conduct on a presumed legal flaw. I was surprised that they should laugh incredulously, and almost triumphantly, at a missionary, for supposing, in his unworshipful simplicity, that the time of a Committee would be occupied wastefully and wearily with the consideration of such an aspect of the question.

Supposing for the moment, that legality were not with the Free Mission Society—which I deny—I had always thought, Sir, that the *moral right*, both in the sight of God and the Christian, possessed higher authority than *legal right*.

I contend, Sir, that not only is the property rightfully held by the Free Mission Society, according to the *spirit* of the Contract, but according to the *letter* of the Contract also. And the more I reflect, the more I feel convinced that when the Contract was ignored, and my brother's argument on it cut short by the Committee, he ought to have made his bow, and declined further attendance.

I will here, as briefly as possible, run over the case in its historical aspect.

The Free Mission Society takes Dawn Institute, C.W., under certain conditions. This Society found that a splendid opportunity for benefiting the coloured population in Upper Canada had been thrown away. Through bad management the property created for the advantage of the Negro was deteriorating. "The School was closed, and said to be in debt, and for upwards of two years the estate, which was worth more than a thousand pounds, was rendering scarcely any benefit to the coloured people. The Trustees, having placed this property by contract, under the Free Mission Society, on certain conditions, that Society opened a school, appointed a teacher, gathered thirty or forty scholars, hired labourers for the farm, agreed to clothe and educate some seventeen or eighteen coloured youths, that they might become teachers and missionaries, and collected in the States and forwarded to the refugee slaves over 2,000 dollars in clothing and provisions. Here is at once evidence of energy, skill, business-like habits, and humanity; and a promise of prosperous working. Let these facts be borne in mind when we come to refer to the treatment which this Society has received from Messrs. Henson and Scoble and the London Committee.

But when the Contract was made between the Trustees and the Free Mission Society, the former contracting to allow the latter the full and gratuitous use of the property so long as the Society efficiently prosecuted the objects of the Institute—when this Contract was entered into, an exception was made of the steam saw-mill, and so no land and timber. These were "allowed" to Peter B. Smith and Josiah Henson for the term of four years, on condition of these parties paying all the debts then owing, within four years from that time, and then for the said mill, &c., to be returned to the Institute. It will be presently seen that, instead of Mr. Henson abiding by this Contract, he and Mr. Scoble began working, to worm the Institution out of the hands of the Free Mission Society. The above bargain was considered a good one by Mr. Carey, a man of business, resident at Dawn, who assured the Rev. Mr. Roaf, that the use of the mill for three years would be amply sufficient to pay off all the debts. But the Trustees, in order to secure Henson and Smith from all possible loss, gave the use thereof for four years. Report says, that the daily profits of the saw-mill are eight dollars, or about five hundred pounds sterling per annum, or two thousand pounds sterling in four years. The old Committee of Management said, that the debts last October amounted to five thousand dollars, or about one thousand pounds sterling, so that there would be a strong probability of a thousand pounds being received above the requirements of the debts. The bargain, however, was laughed at by the Committee as a bad bargain on the side of Henson and Co.; and the Committee and Chairman again decided against the admission of documents from my brother, showing detailed estimates to prove the advantageousness of the bargain for Messrs. Henson and Smith. Thus another important preliminary issue was put down, which would have proved whether any necessity existed for Mr. Henson to come to England to beg for the debts. The Chairman thought, that as the Contract did not say that Mr. Henson was not to beg for these debts, he had a right to do so. And this conclusion was come to, in the face of the fact that a part of the property was used in appropriation to this specific purpose. This is looking with one eye shut to the Contract, and the other open to Messrs. Henson and Scoble's efforts. But if no necessity existed to beg for these debts, no moral and pecuniary right existed, and the proof or disproof of this being contained in the tendered documentary evidence, the rejection of such evidence was a bar to the action of truth.

I may just by the way remark, that while Mr. Henson appealed to the public for aid to pay the debts—in which course he was defended by the Committee—he also appealed for pecuniary aid to erect a large building to be used for a chapel and school. Permit me to inquire if the Contract clothed him with this power?

Now come strange anomalies! Two of the Trustees became acquainted with the existence of a letter from Mr. Scoble, received by a gentleman named Crow, by which they understand that Mr. Scoble writes in behalf of a Committee in England, requesting to know all the debts of the Institute; and that Mr. Henson is collecting in England for these debts. Two Trustees show in answer, that Mr. Henson has not been sent by the Trustees to collect for Dawn Institute—that they have entered into an obligation with the Free Mission Society, for the latter to have the control of it—and have leased to Josiah Henson and Co. the saw-mill and certain fields of land to pay the debts.

Now, Sir, comes a peculiar feature of the case; for while Mr. Henson is thus collecting for Dawn Institute in England, he ignores all that the Free Mission Society has nobly done for the Institute as related before, and all connexion with, and legal control which that Society has over, the property. Mr. Henson publishes his *Life*, under Mr. Scoble's supervision—devotes three pages to the subject of Dawn Institute—and suppresses the facts of the present possession, and past triumphant redeeming and sustaining labours of that Society in connexion with the property. The introduction to the above work was written, Sir, by yourself. In that work, Mr. Henson says

nothing about a Contract—nothing about a legal and leased possession—nothing about a teacher being appointed and sustained by the Free Mission Society—and nothing about the low condition from which the Dawn Institute had been rescued by that body. The English public is not told a word of all this, and little dreams of these facts. These things could not be studiously done without some motive.

I ask, Sir, if this is the course of an honourable man? Is it the candour of a Christian professor? Is it the justice of a follower of Jesus Christ? Can injustice to the white man help forward the breaking of the fetters of the slave? Can this contemptuous and deep-scheming treatment, towards a band of men, some of whom have lost caste and possible wealth, and one of whom has been near to death's door, to do good to the oppressed bondman—can this treatment which these Free Mission brethren have received, lift the slave's cause nearer to the throne of God or the on-coming jubilee? Never! Never!

My brother—Mr. Edward Mathews—came to England to collect for the Free Mission Society, and for the Dawn Institute as under its control; and also to strengthen, to the extent of his ability, the Anti-slavery cause in England. Anxious to avoid a public controversy concerning Dawn Institute, Mr. Mathews requested an interview with the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. Mr. Scoble averred the impossibility of such an interview in so limited a period; and afterwards my brother met Mr. Henson at Mr. Scoble's house; but on Mr. Mathews requesting to see Mr. Henson's credentials, Mr. Scoble denied Mr. M.'s right to ask such a thing.

Mr. Henson, in his *Life*, claimed to be appointed by the Trustees, but it came out that only two had signed his credentials; whereas, Mr. Mathews was authorised by the Society to which the Trustees had conditionally consigned the control of Dawn Institute.

I ask if Mr. Henson could legally collect money on the authority of a minority of Trustees? I ask for the evidence of the official action of such a minority holding good in law? I ask, also, whether such conduct, on the part of Mr. Scoble and Mr. Henson, in acting on such meagre and insufficient authority, both legally and morally, is in accordance with our notions of right and moral honesty? Mr. Mathews, anxious to have everything equitably arranged in relation to the Dawn Institute, and being challenged by Mr. Scoble to meet him before certain gentlemen, consented to do so, provided that three of his English friends should be present, one of whom would report the proceedings to the press; but placed no limit to the number of Mr. Scoble's friends, stating, that the more honourable gentlemen who should attend, the greater would be his, Mr. M.'s, gratification. Mr. Mathews waited day after day, in London, at great inconvenience, for this purpose, but Mr. Scoble declined to meet him on these terms.

Previously to this second proposal for an interview, Messrs. Scoble and Henson had gone to Canada, and the former had made an offer to the Trustees, that if they would convey the property of Dawn Institute to a Committee in England, that Committee would pay the debts, erect a chapel, and establish a school; whereas, *six months before*, Mr. Henson had, in his book, announced to the English public that this plan of building a chapel, &c., had been agreed upon by the Trustees. Meanwhile, through some antagonistic influence, the Trustees propose to the Free Mission Society to yield up possession of the Institute on the 1st of April, and receive 150 dollars. This the Society decline doing, but are willing at once to yield up possession if 600 dollars are paid down. This sum the Trustees decline to give, and the Free Mission Society retains possession. The very fact of this offer to the Free Mission Society, on the part of the Trustees, shows that the Trustees themselves regard the Free Mission Society as having legal possession while the Contract is fulfilled; and that the prematurely cutting short, if possible, of that contracted possession, is regarded as necessitating some recompense for an outlay made on the faith of a lengthened holding. Mr. Scoble, however, by certain representations, succeeds in obtaining signatures to a deed, from all the Trustees but one.

This, Sir, is, I think, a general but correct statement of the circumstances connected with the Dawn Institute, and the controversy and contest concerning it. My greatest wonder is, that honourable men, conversant with the history of the question, should and could consent to become the proprietors of the property—if they are so—without an amicable and just agreement with the Society into whose hands that property was legally and honourably consigned. Why has that Society been treated in such an extraordinary manner?

There may be accidents growing out of this contest, but they do not touch the great issue. The jury-judgment of public opinion would undoubtedly condemn Mr. Scoble and his coadjutors, and justify the retention of the property by the Free Mission Society. One of the accidents growing out of the case, was that which was made the subject of strong censure in the Committee; viz.: Mr. Mathews sending out, inadvertently, a few circulars containing a resolution, falsely said to have been passed at Chatham, C.W., after he had received information that it had not passed. Mr. Mathews regrets this oversight, but he never testified to its truth, and stated before he had information that it had not passed, that though the public papers had declared it had passed, yet Mr. Scoble stated, that he had ascertained at a meeting at Dawn that it had not been adopted. Mr. Mathews gave on one page both statements, leaving the public to decide on the issue.

I wish now to make some observations on the disadvantages under which my brother laboured in coming before the Committee. I would here, however, wish to premise that it was against my own impressions for my brother to meet the Committee without the protective attendance of a reporter and a few Anti-slavery friends. But you, Sir, having assured my brother that he would meet with none but honourable men, an eminent Anti-slavery friend thought that Mr. Binney's assurance ought, by all means, to be implicitly relied upon. I premise, also, that Mr. Scoble, in writing to the Editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, and speaking of a probable meeting before certain gentlemen between Mr. Scoble, and Mr. Mathews declared, when that meeting takes place, I shall take care, Sir, that you shall have an opportunity of being present. The Editor was not there, from what reason I know not.

The abruptness of the notice my brother received was prejudicial to him. He received the notice on Friday, he had then to prepare to preach two sermons on Lord's day, having been previously announced. On Monday, at 7 a.m., he set out for London, and after obtaining a little refreshment the time had arrived for the meeting. Mr. Mathews was kept waiting more than half-an-hour, in a public shop, unconscious whom he was to meet, with strangers coming in and out; which was felt to be a great discourtesy.

During the interview, when my brother referred to documents, and it was asked whether they were original, the fact that they were copies only was depressingly advertised on; but when Mr. Scoble made reference to documents, his saying the originals were in the city seemed to be no detriment, though no inconvenience could have resulted from his having them on the spot. Then, also, the impression on my mind was, soon after our admission, that the case had been prejudged.

Besides all this, while Mr. Mathews was speaking, he was constantly interrupted by Mr. Scoble, in sneers—in notices with his tongue against his teeth, in expressions of astonishment—in audible contradictions—in disorderly and direct personal questions and answers to my brother himself—in chuckling—in laughter of a suppressed character, until I felt disgusted and indignant. Two instances of interruption I will here present. When my brother stated, that in the three pages descriptive of Dawn, in Mr. Henson's *Life*, no reference was made to the connexion with the Free Mission Society, Mr. Scoble exclaimed,—"Not true! not true!" The public by referring to the work can judge. Again, when a letter on Mr. Scoble's side had been read, at the conclusion of some of them, my brother inquired of the Chairman,—"May I make a remark upon that?" Mr. Scoble, without allowing the Chairman time to answer, called out, "No! no!" This I copy from notes before me, which I made at the exact moment.

All this, as it seemed intended for, so it also had, a depressing influence on my brother, and made him feel that he was not sufficiently protected. You are aware, Sir, that when Mr. Scoble spoke, he had threefold privilege, but as soon as my brother was called upon for reply, Mr. Scoble began his former reckless annoyances. Then it was, Sir, that I appealed to the Chairman,

for the interposition of his authority, to secure from Mr. Scoble order, and for my brother untrammelled speech. And yourself, Sir, and the Rev. Mr. Brook, and Mr. George Sturge, all concurred in the propriety and necessity of my appeal. I felt both deeply grieved and pained that my brother should have to meet an opponent of so ungentlemanly a character, and one who so habitually forgot the respect which was due to himself, to the chairman, and the gentlemen assembled.

All these things were calculated to unnerve my brother.

But the chief reason of my brother losing his self-possession, and becoming mentally prostrated, may be traced to the effect of the Kentuckian lynching. I looked at him with trembling astonishment, so much was his power of speech broken. I inquired when we left the Committee, the reason of his silence at the latter part of the meeting—knowing as I did that throughout he was, and always had been, from the time of his profession of Christ, devoted to truth, and then he told me, that the excitement and previous weariness were too much for his strength. He told me also, that at the moment of his being led from the highway by the lynchmen in the south—though afterwards, when he had been sunk nine times to the bottom, a calm and sweet unconsciousness was gathering on his spirit, which he found it difficult to resist, so pleasant it seemed—yet that when he was first seized, a horrible sensation, as if the blood were curdling round and round and round his heart was felt—that in one moment of time, in broad phantasma, as it were—all the cases of lynching he had ever heard or read of, flashed vividly to his imagination; the effect of which was, to render his already keen and cutting sense of danger increasingly distressing—that for days and weeks after his escape, a knock at the door would renew the sensation—that voices heard when he was half asleep, would sound like the shouts of the lynchmen, and bring the blood curdling with cold yet horrible power, round and round his heart—that when he met Mr. Scoble at his house as before referred to, the cruel treatment he met with renewed the attack and sealed his lips—showing that the lynching had given his nervous system a shock, from which it is doubtful whether he will ever recover, and which has been often felt to be worse than death would have been at the time—and that the excitement of this four hours' interview with the Committee brought it up again, depriving him of the mastery of his case and arguments. I do not say this, Sir, by way of effect, but state it as a simple physiological fact, accounting for my brother's complete passivity, in the later stages of the interview. Though it may be dark for my brother, my dear brother, at present, I believe that the Lord God, the preserver, and outworker of truth, will clear his way.

It seems to me, Sir, that the entire case of the Dawn Institute is one on which both the English and American public will yet have to pronounce judgment, and if in the course of the progress of the discussion, the Anti-slavery apathy of England should be broken up, it will not be altogether unattended with good. I send with this a recent copy of the *Oxford Chronicle*, which contains a letter of mine, in the latter part of which, I endeavour to break ground for the poor slave; and which may, perhaps, show, that on the ground of humanity, as well as of relationship, I am interested in the Dawn controversy.

I remain, dear sir, yours very truly,
The Rev. T. Binney. HENRY MATHEWS.

Mr. Binney, in a note, acknowledges as an act of courtesy, the receipt of my letter, but thinks obligation did not rest upon him to do so, after what I had published in two papers. He thinks the points of my letter can be easily disposed of, and gives two or three instances. My rejoinder to Mr. Binney's reply I shall reserve till a public answer to the letter appears, which, after such infamous resolutions, impugning even the Anti-slavery motives of my brother, I am justified in expecting. Mr. Binney, moreover, says nothing about the letters on Henson given in the *Banner*, which substantiate all my brother has said concerning Henson, and which prove the truth of the *master* of the unauthorised resolution, for which the Committee so mercilessly pronounced public condemnation on Mr. Mathews. I may just by the way observe that nearly two pages of Mr. Binney's note are occupied in fencing with the word "challenge." He says Mr. Mathews received no "challenge." Part of the definition of this word, given as a noun in Walker, is—"A summons to combat;" its meaning as a verb is given thus:—"to call to contest." Now Mr. Morley's note to Mr. Binney, on which Mr. Binney's note to Mr. Mathews was written, has these words:—"The Committee decided to-day to ask you to specially invite Mathews to meet them at twelve o'clock next Monday. If he intends to repeat the charges against J. H. it is only right that he should be willing to meet Henson, and to repeat his statement in the presence of those who might have some counter statement to make." I think that it is "a call to contest." I call that a "challenge." A challenge to a moral combat, between two opponents, and between truth and error. Nevertheless, I only used the word as convenient, and at hand, not as necessary; and would be quite willing for "invitation" to be substituted instead, but I think the objection hypercritical and puerile, and such as I certainly did not look for, from a deservedly confessed master in Israel.

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